VOLUME XXVII NUMBER FOUR

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

APRIL, 1915

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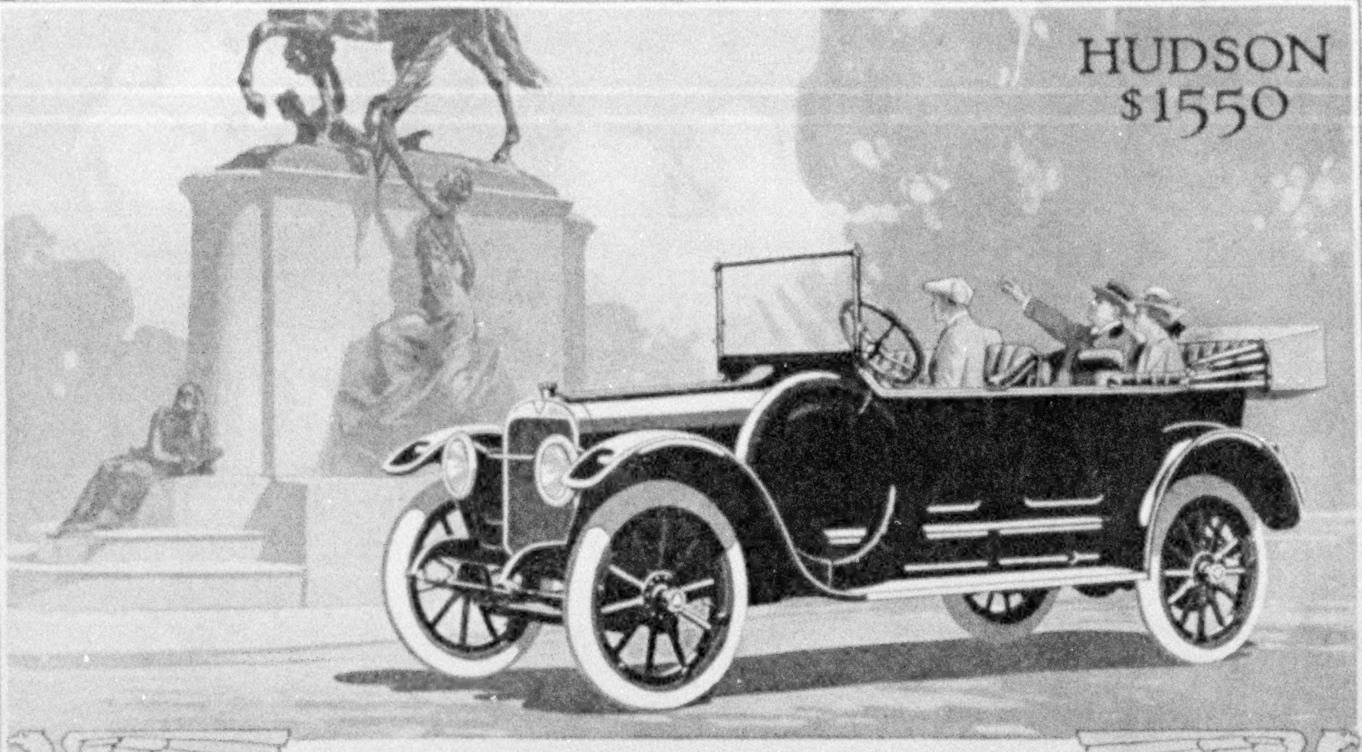

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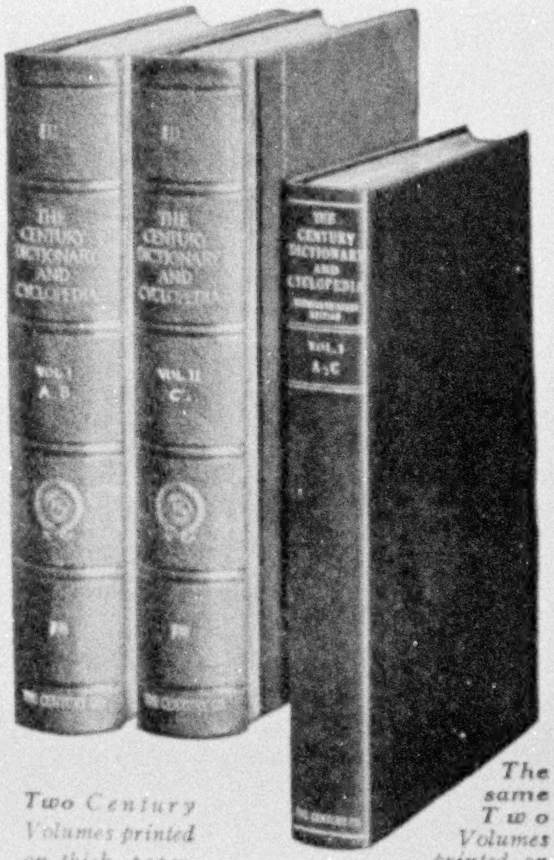

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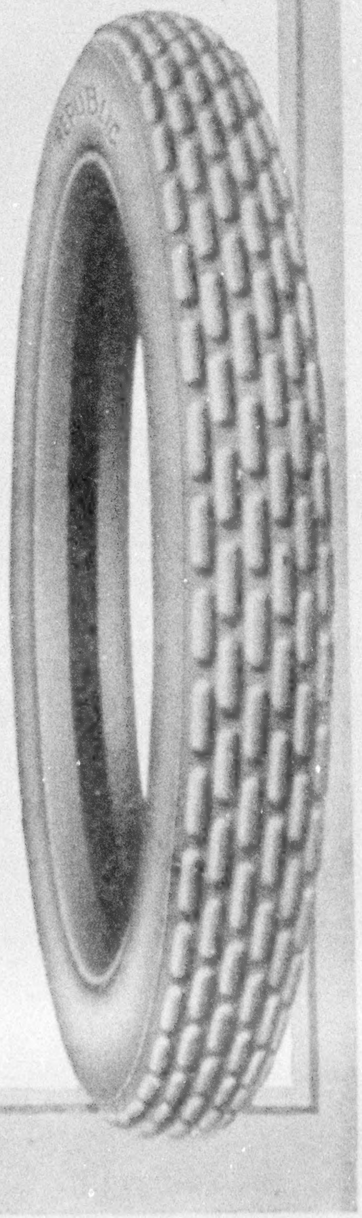

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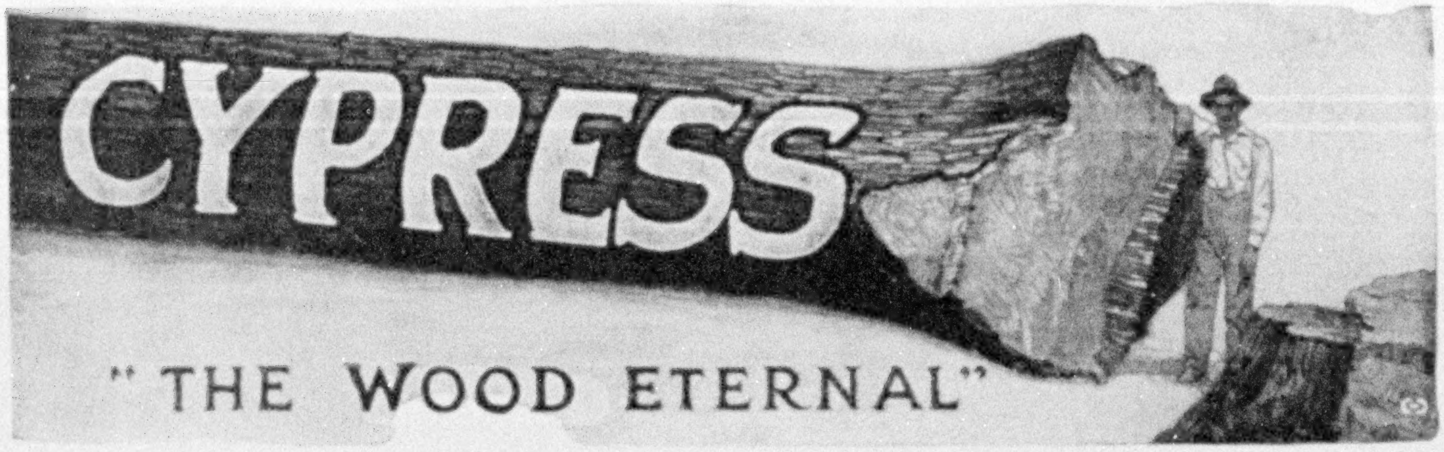
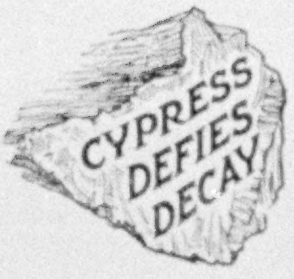
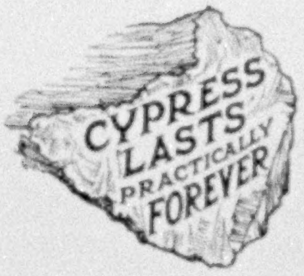




SO MANY PEOPLE KNOW
so little about woods
(and their relative values—How is it with you?)

SO MANY PEOPLE THINK
that "LUMBER IS LUMBER"—(How often do YOU *specify the kind* of wood you want used by your builder?)



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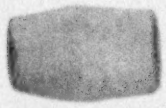

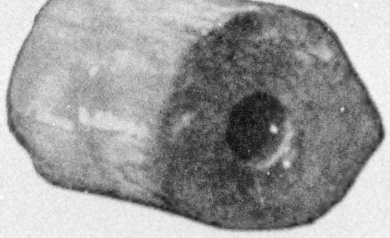

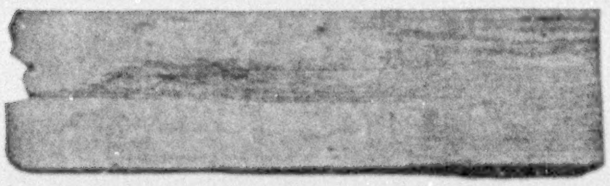

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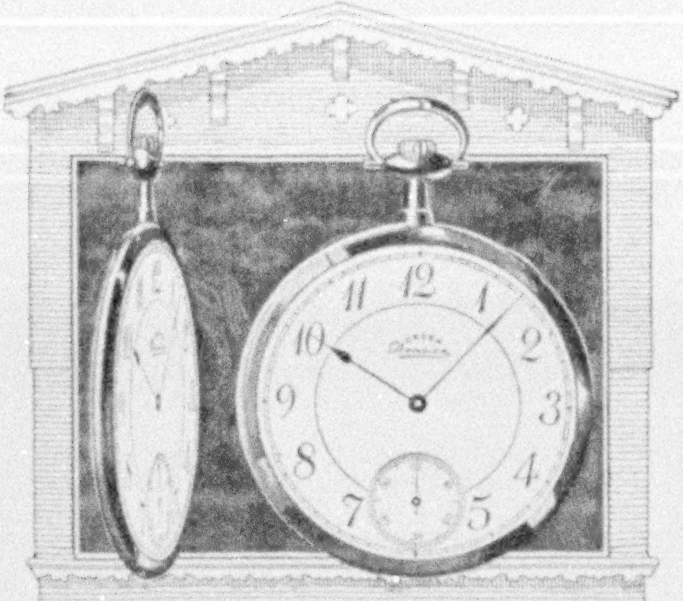

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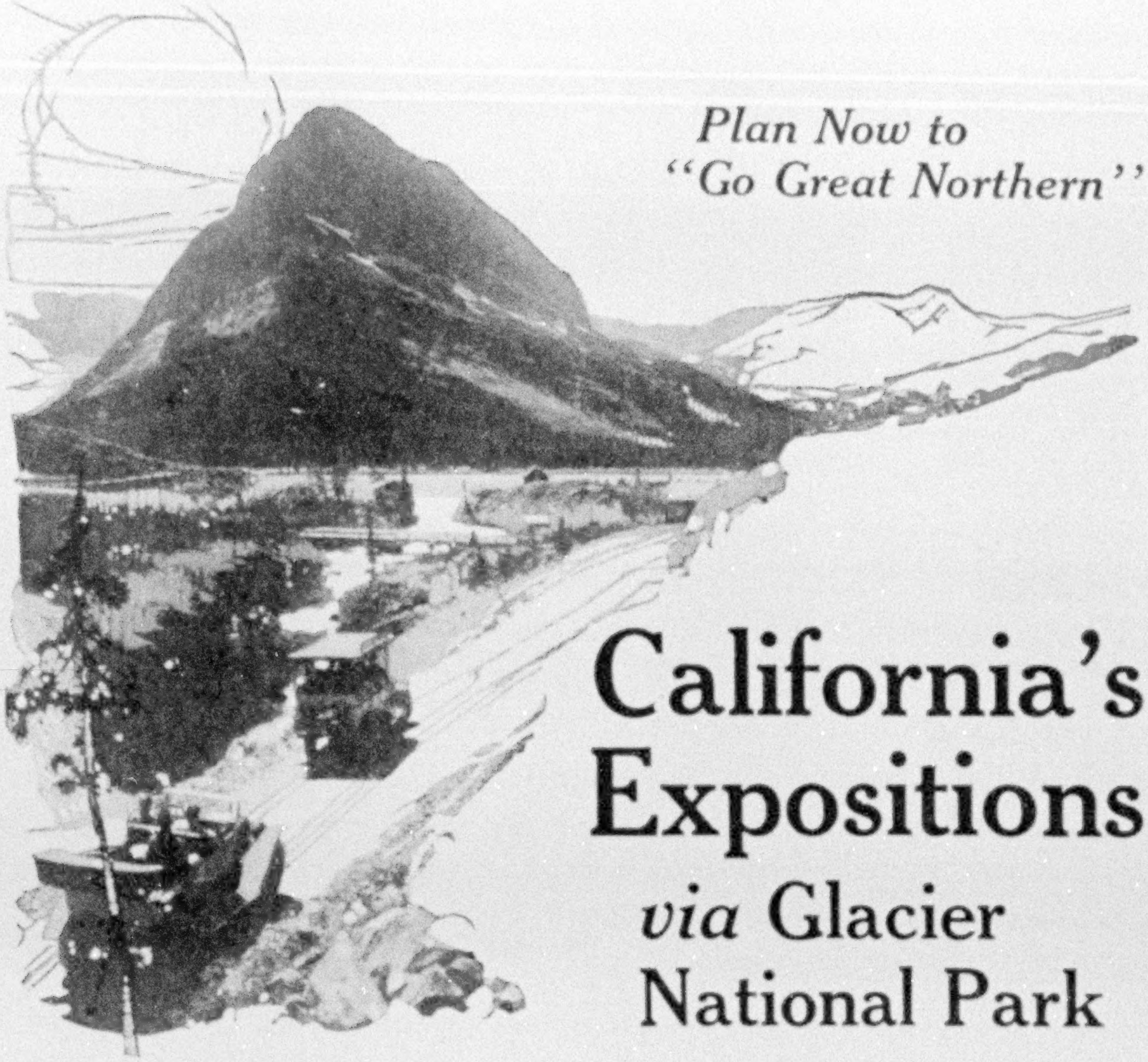

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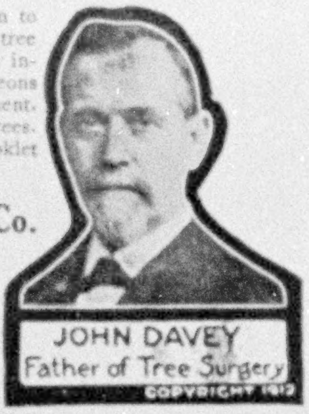

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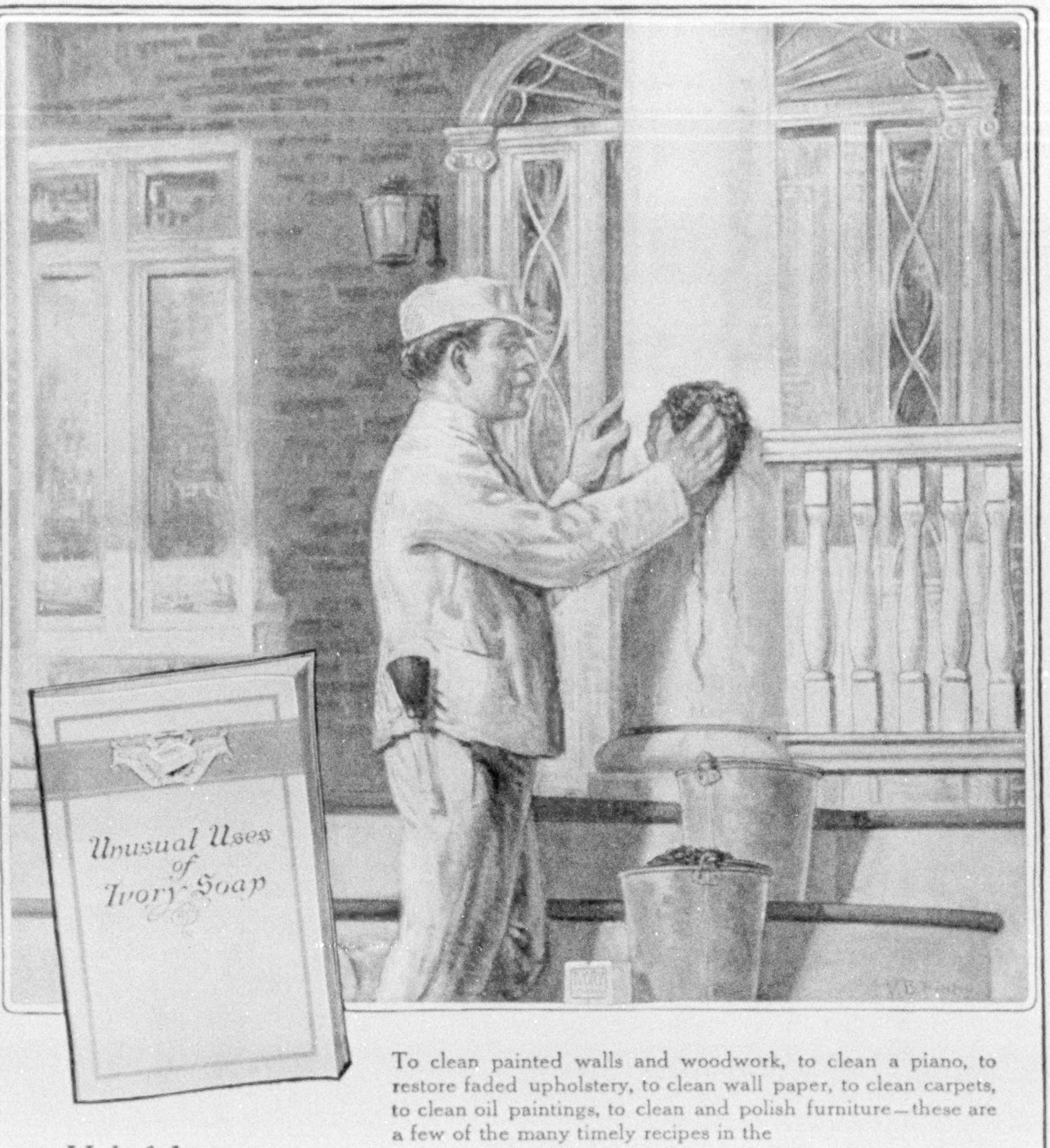

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Vol. XXVII, No. 4 WASHINGTON April, 1915

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

AUSTRO-ITALIAN MOUNTAIN FRONTIERS

By Florence Craig Albrecht

Illustrations from Photographs by Emil Poole Albrecht

TWO summers in the mountains—two summers of sunshine and flowers, of clear blue skies and dazzling snow peaks, of bristling rock and rich green valley. Unforgettable lessons in botany and astronomy, in history and geography, learned in the loveliest of schools. But one summer faded with rich promise of many happy days to come, while the other ended abruptly in the crash of war.

Then only the real meaning of those grim fortifications which face each other in long rows across Alpine valleys came home to us; then only we sensed the bitter reality of the soldier's calling—we, to whom the horrors of war were happily all unknown. Forts until then had been unconsidered save as they interfered with picture-making; the soldier's life had appealed solely from its picturesque side. Today it is a different matter.

NATURE'S BULWARK

One might think that the great chain of the Alps would themselves be sufficient fortification, a natural bulwark between north and south, between Saxon and Latin. But the pine has ever yearned for the palm, the palm for the pine; invaders there have been from either side; so today a line of forts runs bristling over peaks, passes, and highways like cat-teasers upon a stone wall.

Sir Henry Norman, writing of Briancon and its forts, remarks: "On the Italian frontier, seven miles away, there is, of course, a similar outfit of fortifications, and one naturally reflects that if the two countries had spared themselves this vast cost they would be in a precisely similar relative position." Precisely. But each hoped to deceive the other as to the number and strength of his forts, and having begun building them, neither could stop.

While the forts upon the Swiss-Italo borders are inconspicuous, those in the countries to the east and west thrust themselves arrogantly upon one's notice. Possibly Italy maintains as many proportionately upon her Swiss as upon her Austrian or French frontiers, but she is discreet about it. Nowhere does she call the traveler's attention to her fortifications by signs forbidding him to look at them; and, as a consequence, he rarely sees them.

France is a little more sensitive in that respect, and modestly requests the kodaker not to trespass upon certain territory nor photograph in certain directions. If there be an unwitting transgression, however, the photographer is not treated as a hardened malefactor, but is courteously instructed why that particular shot had best not be tried again.

WHERE THE EYE MUST NOT SEE

But in Austria! Make no excuse, for there is none! "Verboten," expressed wordily in four languages, lines the road

IN THE HAY-FIELDS: CORTINA

The picturesque costumes of the women, who work as hard as the men in the harvesting, add much to every view. "A mountainous land makes tribes; a plain welds a nation" (see text, page 332).

for a mile on either side of fortifications or frontier. One may not only not sketch or photograph in that direction, but is forbidden to do so in any other direction from that vicinity.

Before two thoughts have been assembled a soldier appears out of nowhere, and a more or less gruff voice admonishes the lingerer to move on. In all fairness it must be stated that the experiences of one, two, or a half dozen travelers do not constitute a rule and frequently contradict each other.

Rigid as are the orders in Austria and peremptory the notices, I have nevertheless photographed more than once in the shadow of a fort with no more rebuke than a mischievous threat from the finger of an observant officer; yet a friend who merely lingered for a moment to study the geological conformation near Pieve di Livinallonga was passed literally from hand to hand by soldiers until he was safely away from the frontier. An acquaintance lost his camera and films for photographing some Italian soldiers; we have snapped them repeatedly, with no worse result than some merry grins, burlesque poses, and jibes.

WHEN SEASONS CHANGE

Nevertheless, if one goes by the printed word, as one must, Austria was more jealous of her rights, more stern in de-

A TYPICAL TYROLEAN WOMAN OF THE CITY AND HER CHILDREN

Her hat has long streamers of watered ribbon reaching to her skirt-hem and is faced under the brim with a thick gold embroidery. Few of the women wear the velvet bodice and kerchief of earlier days, except in very remote villages or for some special festival, but the little children of both rich and poor are frequently seen in the picturesque costume of the country in its entirety.

XUM

IN THE MARKET-PLACE AT CORTINA

This little town, situated in the Ampezzo-Tal, 4,000 feet above the sea, has a population of only about 800; yet here boys may be seen painting and drawing from nature, making filigree work, wood mosaics, and other artistic objects in the cabinet-making school, where the highest art of the wood-worker is taught. The women devote their spare time to lace-making, and the artistic quality of the product is of a high order.

fending them, than her neighbors in those sunny days "before the war." The snow lies deep now upon all those lovely roads and high, steep passes; no one is tempted to walk there as upon those summer days when, in spite of forts and soldiers, they made such delicious playgrounds. Each one who knows them, however, or even one of them, turns back wistfully in thought to those happy, care-free hours and wonders if they are to come no more.

Originally our plan had been to follow roads "to motor-cars unknown." There are such—either because of a beneficent government or an impossible grade—but there are not many. This is an age of rapid and incessant motion. One goes for a drive, not to see the land, but to annihilate space; it is as exhilarating as coasting. With tight-shut mouth and wide-fixed eyes, he awaits the end of the journey, draws a long breath, and recommences:

It is very delightful, this bird-like flight, this panoramic grasp of miles of beautiful earth.

THE FEATHER-HATTED TYROLEAN GUARD

But it is along the wayside that one makes acquaintance with flower and fern, with beast and bird, and with one's fellow-man. No one who has tramped Tyrolean roads from Venice to Cortina and the Brenner, from Sterzing to Meran, from Cortina to Bozen, over Tre Croci to Misurina, down the Eggen-Tal, has failed to notice and to remember the Kaiserjäger, the feather-hatted Tyrolean guard. Recruited solely in Tyrol, accustomed to its high altitudes and its steep mountain sides from babyhood, hunters by birth, they need little drill save in the code and manual of arms. Up the thickly wooded, steep mountain sides they scramble quicker than the sturdy, sure-footed ponies which carry the light artillery they

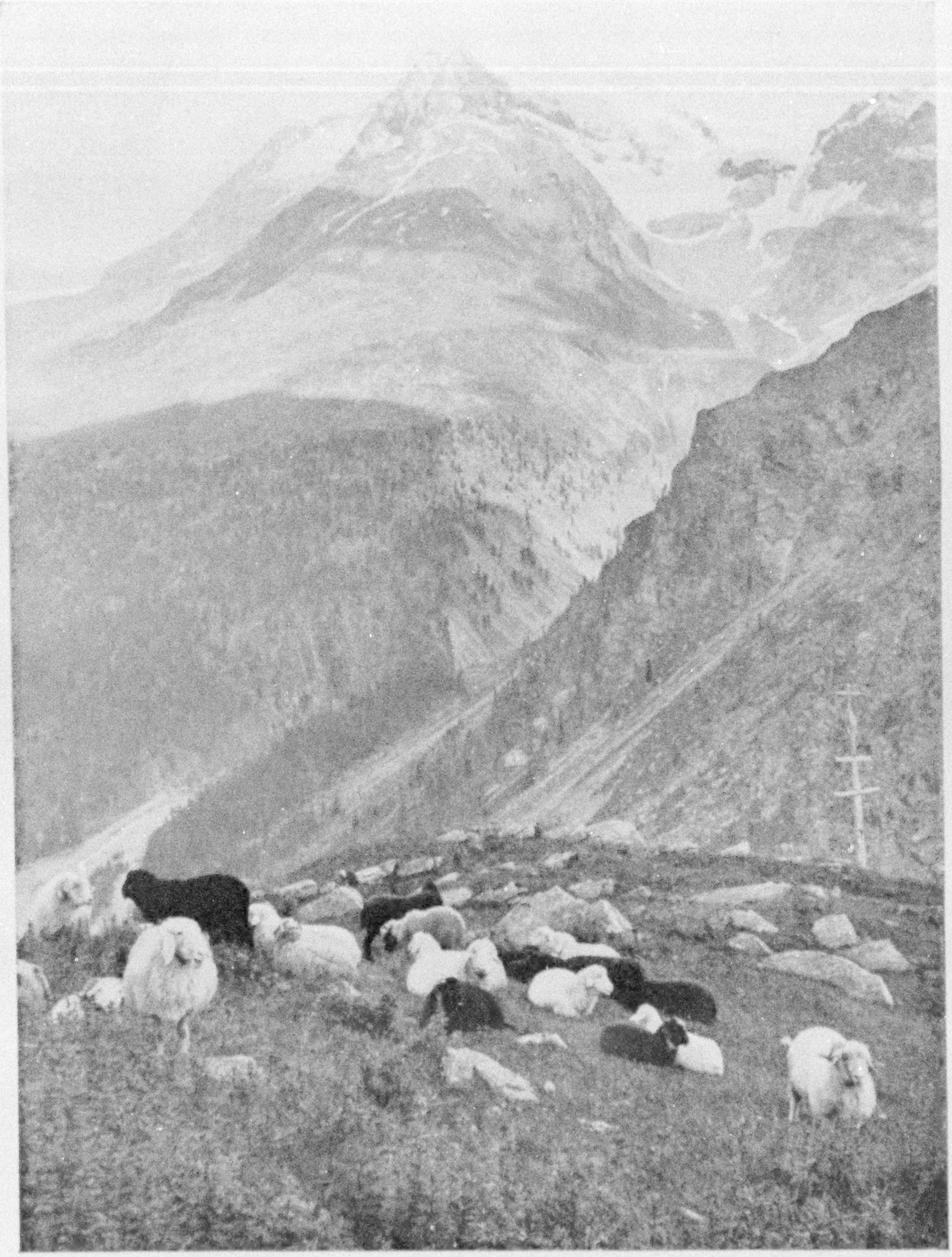


Photo by Donald McLeish

A TYROLEAN PASTURAGE: THE VELAMSPITZE

Perhaps no other like area in the world is more famous as a resort for pleasure-seeking and health-seeking people than the Tyrol. Within its confines no less than 351 places, with altitudes ranging from 1,300 to 9,400 feet above the sea, are registered as health resorts. Scores of these have world-famous names.

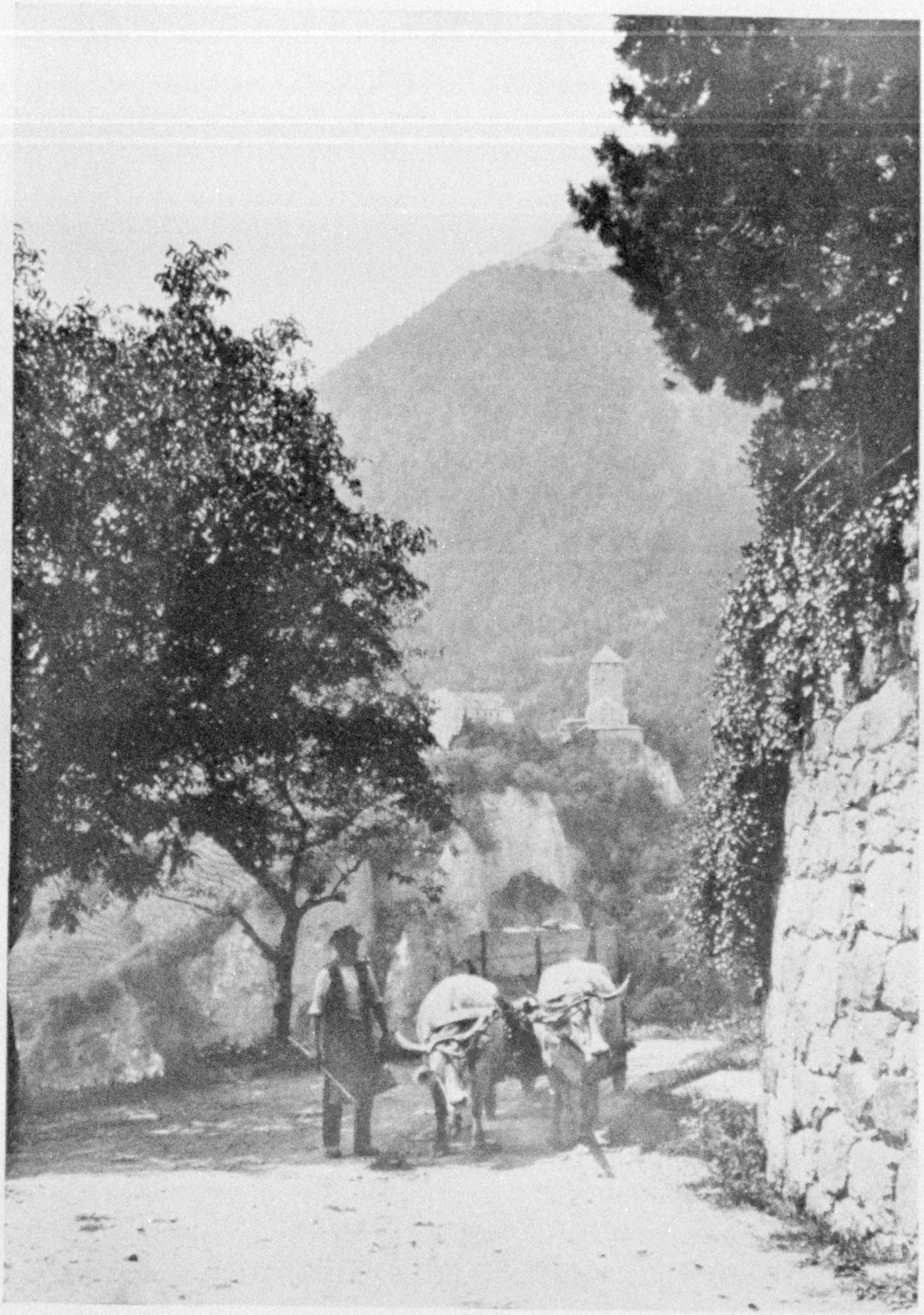
XUM

A ROAD UPON WHICH ONE IS NEVER LONELY OR ALONE: IN THE EGGEN-TAL

Heavy lumber wagons plod in its ruts perpetually. Carriage-loads of tourists, an omnibus or two, and a big diligence go regularly up and down it, and pedestrians innumerable pass up it into the mountains or down it from them; a true Tyrolean road—rough, narrow, stony, but framed in loveliest scenery, and so companionable (see text, pages 332 and 335).

IN THE EGGEN-TAL: AUSTRIAN TYROL

"Narrow, stony, dusty or muddy, steep in gradient, going straight up where they can, turning abruptly where they must, they (the roads) are everything that a road ought not to be, yet they are glorified by the wonderful country they traverse. . . . Loveliest perhaps of all is that through the Eggen-Tal (valley), with the Rosengarten and the peaks of Latemar at one end, Schloss Karneid on its proud eyrie at the other, and the noisy little river running between rocks hand in hand with the road" (see text, pages 341 and 348).



THE CASTLE OF THE COUNTS OF TYROL, AT MERAN

This castle was once a monastery, but about 1200 A. D. was changed into the residence of the counts of Tyrol. The town near which it is situated is 1,100 feet above the sea and is one of the famous air-cure resorts of the Alpine region. The mountains around Meran rise to 10,000 feet and screen it from all winds save those from the Mediterranean. A ten-year record of sunshine and shadow in Meran showed a yearly average of 197 days of full sunshine, 32 of slight sunshine, and only ten rainy and seven snowy days during the autumn season.

SCHLOSS KARNEID (1,525 FEET), ON A PRECIPITOUS ROCK HIGH ABOVE THE VALLEY AND ALMOST AT ITS BEGINNING: IN THE EGGEN-TAL

There is no carriage road to the castle; its inhabitants—and it is occupied for two-thirds of the year—go up to it on their own feet. Tyrol from end to end is noted for its castle-crowned peaks.

ON THE DOLOMITEN STRASSE: LOOKING INTO ITALY FROM THE AUSTRIAN ROAD

High above the ravine of the Cordevole one has a view far down this wonderful Italian valley, with its overlapping mountains. Through the green valley threads a tiny river, and at the base of Monte Civetta (10,565 feet), which bars the southern horizon, lies Caprile, most picturesquely situated, and the lovely Lago d'Alleghe.

AUSTRIAN OFFICERS OUT FOR A PLEASURE "HIKE" OVER FALZAREGO PASS, ON THE DOLOMITEN STRASSE

The snow-cap of Tofana (10,635 feet) is seen on the left. "Americans have no need to hang their heads in Tyrol. It has some fine, well-laid historic highways, like the road through Ampezzo-Tal or the Brenner; it has some fine new roads, like the Dolomiten Strasse, built with military forebodings" (see text, page 341).

use; and, in case of need, many of the men can themselves shoulder a small cannon on a day's climb.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MOUNTAINEER

At Innsbruck one sees them literally in "Sunday best," standing at ease before the door of the Hofkirche, where a company or two attend mass on Sundays and feast days, or marching through the public gardens; but to see them at work one must meet them on the mountain roads or along the frontiers. A hardy, healthy-looking lot, rarely ill. According to their surgeon, "If one did not break a leg or mash a hand now and then, I should have nothing to do." Inured to the hardest of beds and of fare, imbued with a deep love of country, pious almost to superstition and superstitious almost to the point of uncanny fear, fond of a rough joke and rougher dancing, singing marvelously sweet and true, not very quick-witted possibly, but swift-footed and thorough, they are an effective body of men, both in appearance and service.

AN INTENSE LOVE OF THEIR MOUNTAINS

We were told repeatedly that they served only their "own country"—that is, Tyrol; that men from other States might never be sent there, nor they to defend other States. A marked exception to the rule of military service in Germany or Austria, it was a necessary concession, so said a Tyrolean officer, to a people intensely loyal to their Emperor "in their own land."

War breaks all rules. We heard last autumn that the Kaiserjäger were serving on the Austro-Russian frontier; that German troops were massed on the Austro-Italo border. Is it true? It is said the Kaiserjäger would far rather fight Russia than Italy, and perhaps volunteered for that service when, as then seemed inevitable, Italy must join the Allies. North Tyrol is quite Austrian, but the South borders Italy. In the Ampezzo-tal, where Cortina lies, the people speak a curious dialect, more Italian than German; and while the schools teach German and all the people are able to use that tongue if they will, they revert to Italian whenever the stranger can understand it. "Si, signora, si—I speak German, but Italian is my mother-tongue; the German, it is a stepmother."

A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE

But their land, that is their real mother, and how narrowly they describe it. Toiling one day up that loveliest and steepest of roads leading from Cortina to Tre Croci, "Jorg," I asked idly, "Jorg, do you love your country?"

And Jorg, the ever-cheerful, trusty companion of many a mountain excursion, answers, beaming, "Ach ja, gnädige Frau," while the red mounts darkly under his sunburnt skin. Then his face saddens. "But this, this is not my country, dear lady; I am a stranger here." We are coming under Monte Cristallo and I look up and around for soldiers. "What! have we already crossed the Italian frontier?" "Nein, nein, das nicht, gnädige Frau; but it is in Cortina that I am a stranger; my home is at Buchenstein." Now Buchenstein lays in another valley, but a fairly close neighbor to Cortina; one pass alone and 20 hilly miles separate them. But Jorg is a stranger in Ampezzo-Tal, and "his land," of which he is so fond, is merely the green ravine of the Cordevole. "A mountainous land makes tribes; a plain welds a nation." The Tyrolean loves his country, but it is his own corner of it; he serves his Kaiser and his flag there; he pines of homesickness elsewhere. And I doubt other legs and lungs could long defend its mountains. One must be born to them.

Jorg is still marching head erect, shoulders back, step springy beside my carriage, while the horses strain at the traces on the steepest part of a steep road. It is that one which rises from Cortina (4,000 feet) through the hamlets of Laretto and Alverà, the lovely Bigontina Valley, straight to the pass of Tre Croci (5,930 feet). Two things do greatly endear it to us: its unmatchable loveliness and its lack of motor-cars. A true Tyrolean road, narrow, steep, and stony, going to its destination by the straightest possible line. Each summer morning a long procession of carriages and pedestrians starts up it, and while it accommodatingly spreads great carpets of forget-me-nots, huge clumps of Alpine roses,

PIEVE DI LIVINALLONGO, OR BUCHENSTEIN (4,815 FEET AND 300 INHABITANTS): DOLOMITEN STRASSE

In the dark valley below a tiny river marks the dividing line between Austria and Italy, and the forests upon both sides screen forts ready to defend the frontier. Consequently, although delightfully picturesque as is this valley—the hamlets clinging like swallows' nests to its mountain sides, the radiant blue lake and dazzling snow-caps, which are Italy—photography is most rigidly forbidden here (see text, pages 321 and 322).

CASTLE MARETSCH, NEAR BOZEN, AUSTRIAN TYROL

This fine old castle, with its four round towers, is situated near the old medieval town of Bozen, which is now linked with the new town of Gries, lying across the River Talfer. Although only 850 feet above the sea, Bozen is in the midst of a district of ice and crags. It is the home of a great flower and fruit industry—peaches, apples, pears, to say nothing of roses, violets, and other flowers here scientifically cultivated, and in peace times sent far and wide over Europe.

VIGO DI FASSA (4,565 FEET): DOLOMITEN STRASSE

"North Tyrol is quite Austrian, but the South borders Italy. In the Ampezzo-Tal, where Cortina lies, the people speak a curious dialect, more Italian than German; and while the schools teach German and all the people are able to use that tongue if they will, they revert to Italian whenever the stranger can understand it. 'Si, signora, si—I speak German, but Italian is my mother-tongue; the German, it is a stepmother'" (see text, page 332).

stretches of alluring forest, all soft, flower-filled turf and drooping larches to tempt and to excuse the short-breathed pedestrian who would linger by the way, the carriage which leads the procession out heads it to the end, since for vehicles there is no passing upon the way.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A REAL PEDESTRIAN

It will have been discovered ere this that my pedestrianism is of the most amateurish sort, disdained undoubtedly by every Alpinist. In the four great classes of Alpine tourists I am not sure of my place. Three would incontinently reject me, and I would rebel against being set in the other, while admitting that I only at times belong to any of them.

Is it first or last that I should place the "Sommer-frischler"—the summer guests, the idlers on hotel terraces and in village tea-rooms, who take leisurely motor drives or gentle-paced walks to Casino or post-card shop? After them come the great army of "Pässenbummler"—pass-loiterers, the Rücksack brigade—energetic, cheerful, vigorous, sunburnt, a bit blowsy perhaps, but full of the "joy of living" and seeing. How they would disdain me! Let me confess, ere they find me out, that many a time I have ridden up to the top of a pass and strode down triumphantly upon the other side! Could one do worse?

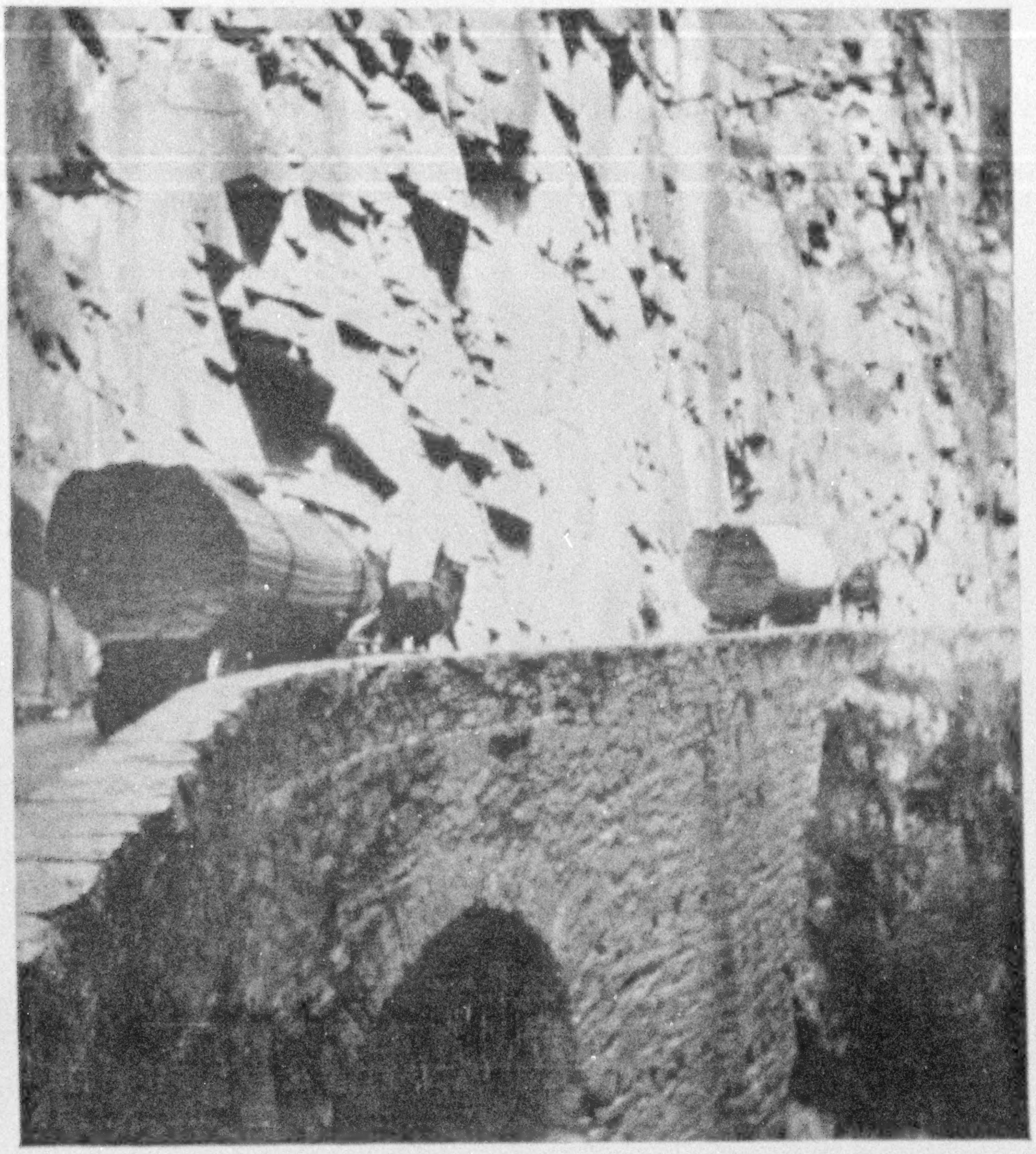
THE DIFFERENCE OF CASTE AND CLASS IN SHOE LEATHER

Hoch-touristen (high-tourists) will never notice me. They see nothing; no one but their own kind, their own ideals. Earnest people these, conscious of the danger of their enterprise, full of strange

Photo by Emil P. Albrecht

THE ENTRANCE TO EGGEN-TAL, THROUGH THE OLD FORTIFIED GATEWAY OF KARDAUN

A mile and a half toward Innsbruck from Bozen is Kardaun, with its picturesque entrance to the beautiful, ravine-like valley, the Eggen-Tal. This little valley is watered by the Karneider Bach, famous for its silvery waterfall. Walking is the great outdoor pastime and during the season one sees every kind and color of pedestrian trudging along, happy and care free, drinking in the splendid mountain air, which rivals the famed "Fountain of Youth" of De Soto.



IN THE EGGEN-TAL: TIMBER WAGONS GOING DOWN FROM THE SAWMILLS INTO BOZEN

The cliffs of this narrow valley are of porphyry. The road gets through it as best it may, sometimes on terraces in the cliff, sometimes carried upon arches, now tunneling through a spur, and again leaping over the stream to avoid one. It is wide enough usually for but one team; turnouts at fairly frequent intervals allow passing, but there is necessarily much whip-cracking and shouting about the never-ending turns and tunnels.

exhilaration over difficulties, utterly indifferent to roads and motors, their paths lying high above them, on slippery rocks or in the trackless silences of eternal snows. In the wee sma' hours before the dawn these Alpinists depart with ropes and guides and ice-axes to come in triumphantly at dusk—sunburnt, red-eyed, a sprig of edelweiss in the cap. With me they have nothing to do, nor I with them.

These are the three immemorial classes of Alpine visitors; but a witty American some summers ago added a fourth—Honk-touristen — those whose horn is now "heard on the hills," making every Pässenbummler and "average walker" jump for their lives.

The "average walker"—the "filler-in" of all these classes perhaps, of two most certainly—ah! he needs no classification; there are too many of him.

And he toils up this Tre Croci road sometimes most cheerfully; and at others he rides; for, being committed to no class or rule, he may do as he pleases.

THE LURE OF THE OPEN ROAD

And the kindly road treats him to a succession of enchanting views, however he goes, while by turning aside for a few steps one may visit the little Lago di Scin, very tiny, very clear, set in soft turf and mirroring larches and snow-peaks. None of the Tyrolean lakes are large, and this is of the tiniest; but so beautiful, so calm

CASTLE RIED AT BOZEN

Bozen is an exuberantly progressive commercial city of nearly 14,000 inhabitants, situated in a beautiful niche in the south Tyrolese Alps. Although hard upon the Italian border, it is German-speaking, a thoroughly Teutonic town amid Italian surroundings. The famous German Minnesinger, Walther von der Vogelweide, according to some accounts, was born on a farm just above this city in 1170. A statue has been erected in Bozen to his memory.

STERZING, BETWEEN INNSBRUCK AND BOZEN

This little town, with its picturesque old buildings and arcades, was once the seat of much wealth, produced in the neighboring mines. Its main street is the old highway that leads over the Brenner Pass from Austria to Italy, one of the earliest built of the highways across the Alps.

AT VIGO DI FASSA: DOLOMITEN STRASSE

Most of the inhabitants in summer are busy with the seed-time and harvest, women, both old and young, working with the men in the fields, often miles away from the village. All the day long it is practically a deserted village; a few attendants at the poor, plain inn, a priest, and a score of merry children, too tiny to labor, are all its population from dawn until dusk.

in its flowery forest, that one feels himself in some great, high-vaulted cathedral, before some lofty shrine, and fears to break the stillness by a word.

On we go and upward, coming into the shadow of Monte Cristallo. "Jorg, have you ever climbed that?" I ask, nodding toward the jagged summit, 10,495 feet in the air." "Ja wohl, gracious lady, and many others; but not now; I must work now." "Is it *very* difficult?" regarding its rocky steepness from a comfortable cushion. "Oh no, gracious lady; not at all; it's just walking." Oh ye Hochtouristen all! Lower your haughty heads; no more do ye triumph over me! There is no merit, no glory in your achievement; it is "just walking!" And Jorg just walks all the long day and every day, and as he walks, reins in hand, he talks, laughs, sings; occasionally makes a wild leap to some high rock for a flower that he brings to my ever-greedy hands. The horses get hot and breathless; a gradient of 28 per cent or 32 per cent is hard upon them, Jorg admits, and they must be rested; but he is busiest then, rubbing and brushing, feeding and watering, and has no rest at all, all the long summer day.

OF SUCH STUFF ARE MOUNTAIN SOLDIERS MADE

It is from men like this that the Kaiserjäger are recruited. Jorg had already served his term of enlistment. The officers may be older men, but the rank and file are young—very young—and Jorg's "dienst" was over before he was 22. Undoubtedly he has gone back now to service with the reserves, he and many another sturdy, grave-eyed young fellow

THE INN AT LA GRAVE

It was a long, strong pull from St. Christophe, and this mule is evidently ready for dinner, or maybe he disapproves of the place

from these deep, high valleys. All along the mountain tops here there are forts, but one seldom sees them, nor troops in great number; but the soldiers come into the towns occasionally for supplies, and the uncountable loaves of bread prove that there are many mouths to feed.

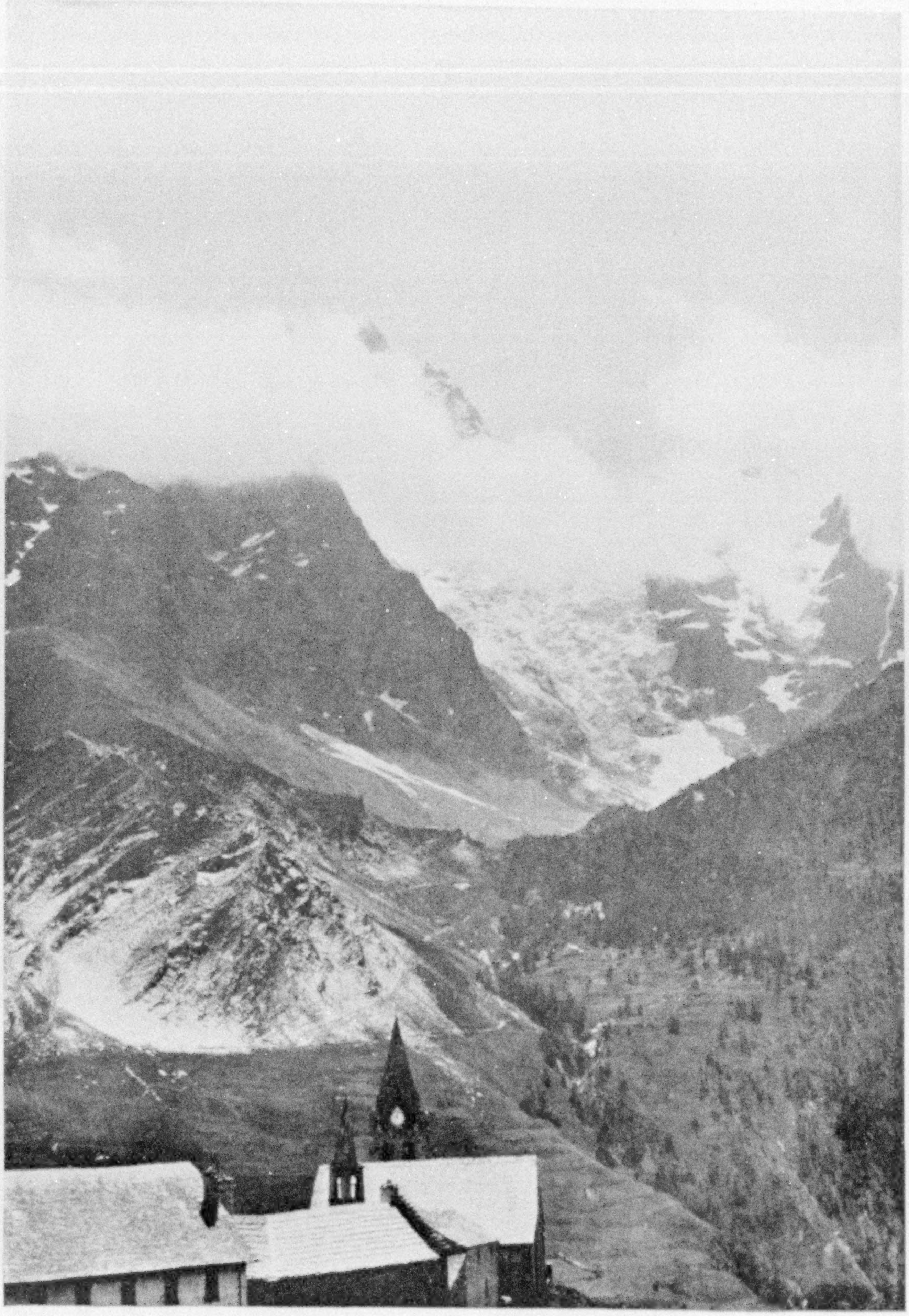
NEARING THE FRONTIER

On the pass of Tre Croci is the Austrian customs-house, for the boundary is only a short distance beyond. A mile on its other side is the Italian customs-house. But neither pays much attention to the tourists, who come and go unceasingly; it is the natives and the stage-coach they use that come in for suspicion. Smuggling is a favorite pastime on this border.

Here our English and German companions berated the road soundly. We, remembering others very close to home, kept a discreet silence; but Americans have no need to hang their heads in Tyrol. It has some fine, well-laid historic highways, like the road through Ampezzo-tal or the Brenner; it has some fine new roads, like the Dolomiten Strasse, built with military forebodings and about to prove their worth; and it still has some of its ancient native roads, of which this over Tre Croci is perhaps the best, while the worst is that from Meran up to Schloss Tyrol.

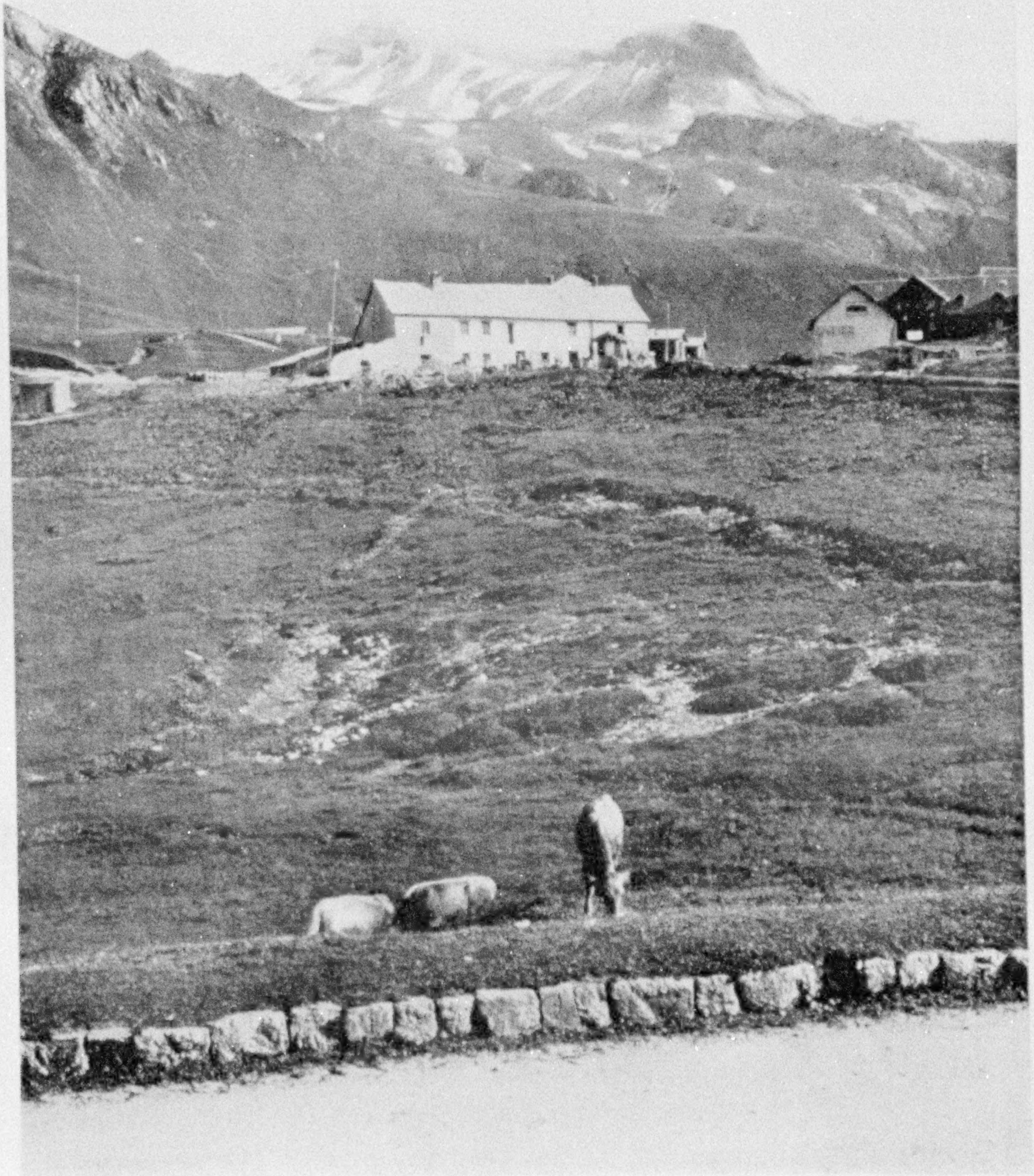
THE SENTINELS OF FRONTIER

Narrow, stony, dusty or muddy, steep in gradient, going straight up where they can, turning abruptly where they must, they are everything that a road ought not to be, yet they are glorified by the won-



FROM ABOVE LA GRAVE: FRENCH-ITALO FRONTIER

The loveliest of French snow-peaks, La Meije (a corruption of Midi, south) reaches high into the sky above the green slopes and rocks of its lowlier neighbors



AN OLD HOSPICE AT THE SUMMIT OF LAUTARET PASS: FRENCH ALPS

It was in this vicinity that Captain Scott, who lost his life in the Antarctic, spent his last winter before sailing for the South, experimenting with food and clothing suitable for the Arctic climate, and inured himself to wind, snow, ice, and cold. Back of the hospice are the great barren peaks of Galibier, through whose saddle the second highest carriage road in Europe winds its way.

XUM

THE SCREE SLOPE ON THE COL DU LAUTARET: FRENCH ALPS

With the freezing and thawing of winter the mountain rock-decaying processes take place, loosening up a vast amount of material which is very unstable, very treacherous, the bane of mountain-climbers, and more dreaded than ice. It is gradually washed down to the valleys and becomes a part of their soil.

ON THE PONALE ROAD NEAR RIVA: LAKE GARDA

A trip by boat on the lake brings you to the foot of the Ponale Falls, but to reach the road for the walk back to Riva there is a steep climb of almost a thousand feet up to the bridge which spans the gorge. From this point you can climb still higher if you wish to go back into the country to the beautiful but tiny Lago de Ledro; or, by a shorter climb, you may reach the highroad along the face of the mountain leading down to the town.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH: LA GRAVE

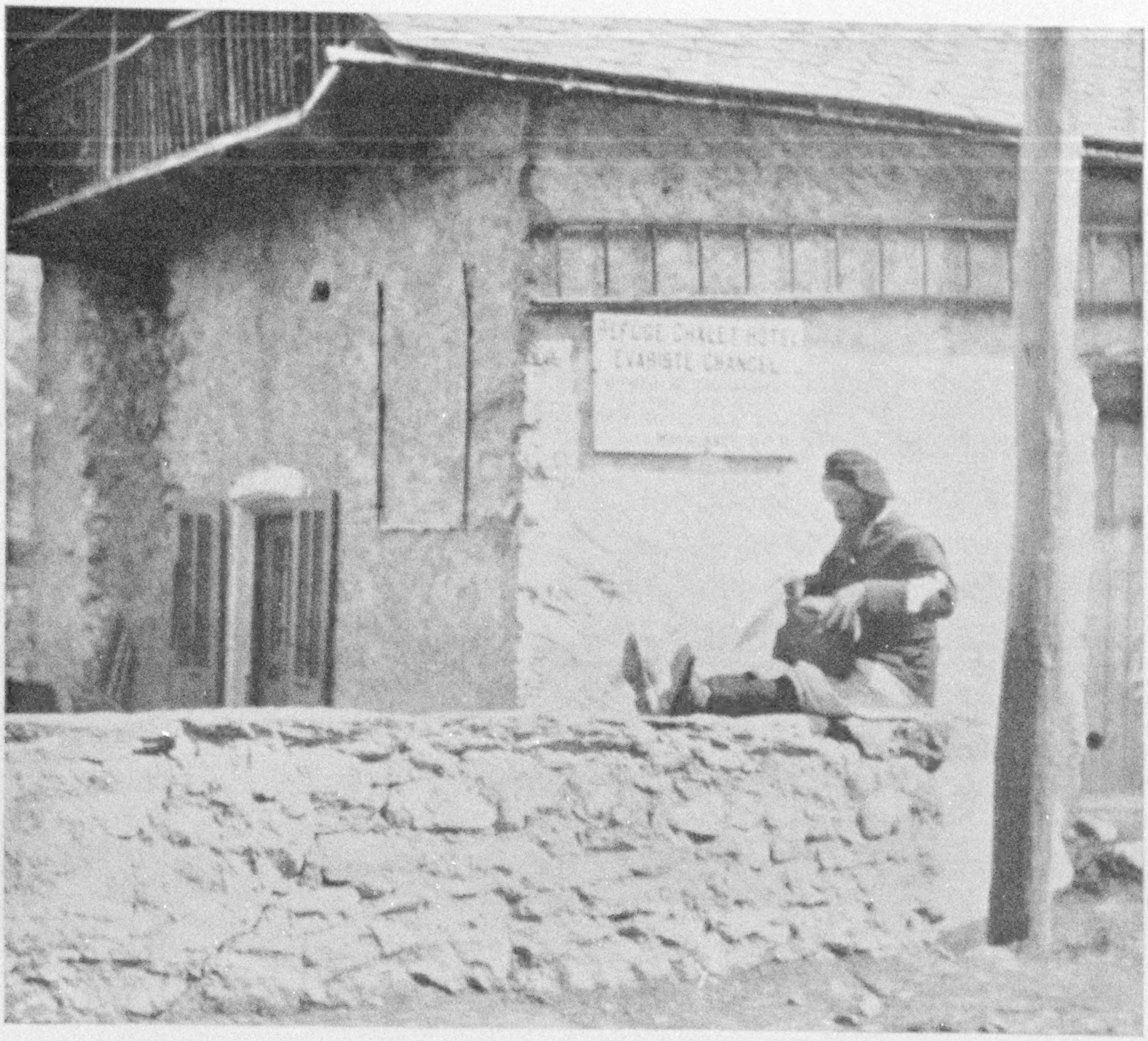
The Route des Alpes is the main street of the village of La Grave. Across the valley lies La Meije, with its glacier, one of the highest in the French Alps.

FRENCH OFFICERS OF THE CHASSEURS ALPINS: LA GRAVE, FRANCE

"In the long summer days upon the higher passes one meets this light mountain artillery (the Chasseurs Alpins) marching gaily upon long practice hikes or climbing tests, taking ranges, making maps, or resting lazily on the soft, elastic turf. . . . They are not like the Kaiserjager, born mountaineers, but are drawn from all France for this service" (see text, page 356).

A MILL IN EGGEN-TAL: AUSTRIAN TYROL

Nowhere can one find more picturesque little valleys than in Austrian Tyrol, and nowhere in Austrian Tyrol a more delightful one than in quaint Eggen-Tal—here a narrow, cliff-walled gorge, there a series of terraced vineyards, and farther on a narrow, beautifully carpeted meadow



REPORTING TO HEADQUARTERS: LA GRAVE, FRANCE

The leader of the detachment of 125 men who crossed the Col de la Lauze making up his report ten minutes after their arrival. "Pardon, madame," he said to an interested tourist, "but this is my office."

derful country they traverse. How many of them there are, and all so beautiful! Loveliest perhaps that through the Eggen-Tal, with the Rosengarten and the peaks of Latemar at one end, Schloss Karneid on its proud eyrie at the other, the noisy little river running between rocks hand in hand with the road; but when I think of Tre Croci's flower-clad slopes I hesitate. Nowhere, I was about to say, are there so many flowers as about Cortina di Ampezzo, but a memory assails me—a great pasture high in the French Alps, gay as a Persian carpet and fragrant with millions of violets. Ah well! each in its own time and place.

The Eggen-Tal leads down to Bozen from Karersee, and in and out of Bozen run many fascinating little roads, up the Ritter, to Schloss Runkelstein and its frescoes; and that broad, smooth white one, the Dolomiten Strasse, which comes from Cortina di Ampezzo, but turns aside at Vigo di Fassa to avoid the Eggen-Tal, which forbids motor-cars.

A STRONGHOLD OF BYGONE DAYS

From end to end, but especially in the valley of the Cordevole, the Kaiserjäger keeps guard. In this valley—the first beyond the Falzarego Pass and Ampezzo-tal as one leaves Cortina—the tiny silvery stream trickling through the grasses at its bottom marks the dividing line between Austria and Italy. The Dolomiten Strasse clings to a terrace now high above the

ENTERING LA GRAVE FROM A HIGHER VILLAGE

La Grave is a village of 999 inhabitants, picturesquely perched on a terrace above the valley of the Romanche. It is a favorite point of departure for high Alpine excursions, the Pelvoux group of the Alps of Dauphine being in full view across the valley.

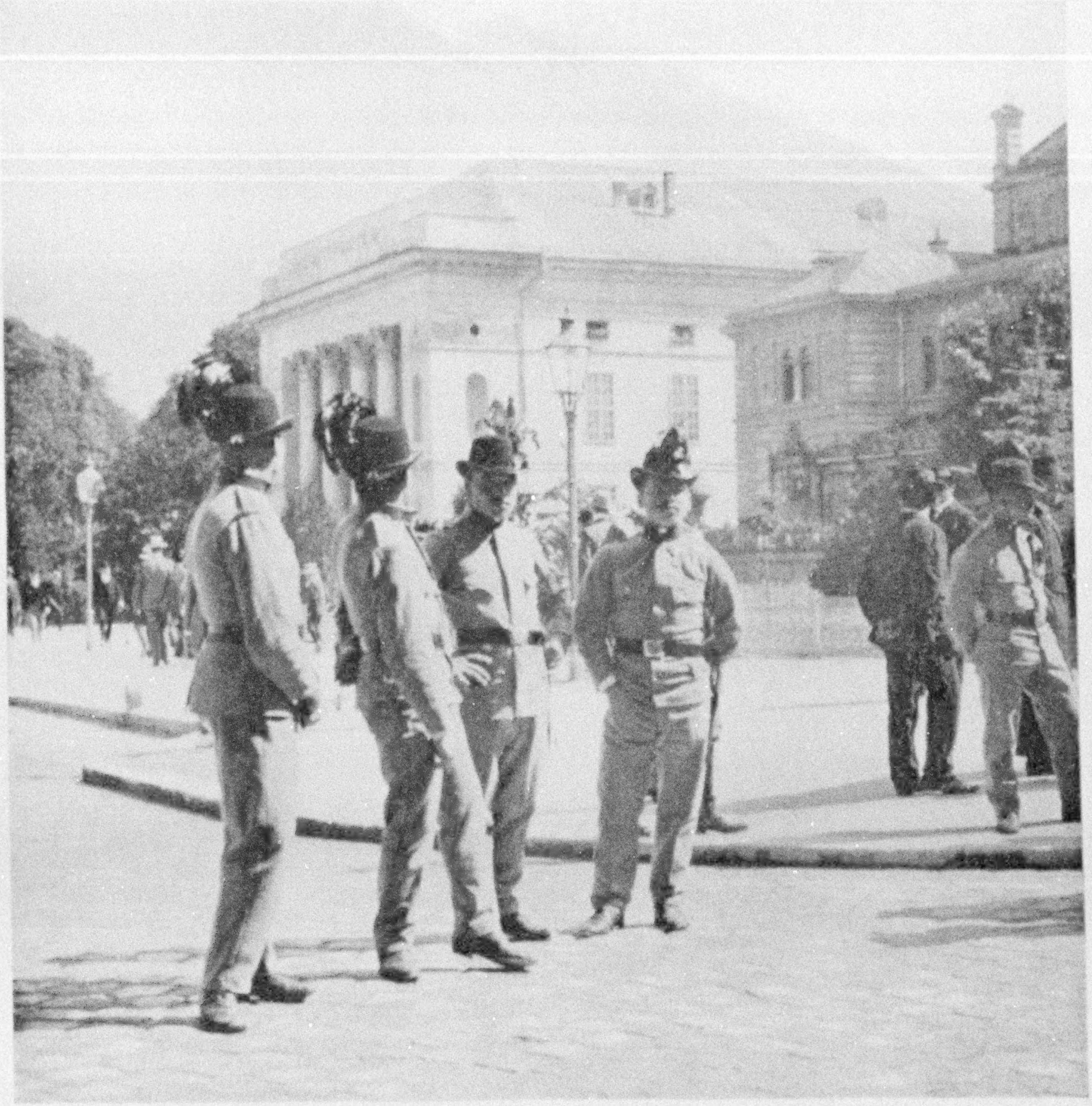
Photo by Donald McLeish

ON THE ROAD FROM TOBLACH TO CORTINA

The highway between Toblach and Cortina, crossing Tre Croci (Three Crosses) Pass, skirts the beautiful light-green lakelet Misurina, whose waters are 5,760 feet above the sea. The pastoral scenes in these remote highlands are charming in their quiet and simplicity.

VIEW FROM THE PASS OF TRE CROCI (5,930 FEET), LOOKING WESTWARD TO TOFANA AND THE NUVOLAU

On the pass of Tre Croci is located the Austrian customs-house, the boundary between Austria and Italy being only a short distance beyond. A mile on its other side is the Italian customs-house



KAISERJÄGER IN FRONT OF THE HOFKIRCHE AT THE END OF MASS: INNSBRUCK

"At Innsbruck one sees them literally in 'Sunday best' standing at ease before the door of the Hofkirche . . . or marching through the public gardens. . . . A hearty, healthy looking lot, rarely ill. According to their surgeon, 'If one did not break a leg or mash a hand now and then, I would have nothing to do'" (see text, page 332).

valley, now low enough to hear the ripple of water, and from it one looks across to the mountains and forest, the village and lake, the snow and the flowers, which is Italy.

Here, by the wall, is the ruined castle of Buchenstein, which looks its German name. A little farther on the village, which is distinctly Italian in appearance, repudiates it and calls itself Pieve di Livinallonga. It clings to the road and to the rocks above it, glaring over at Italy from the midst of its forts. They sit upon either side and above it like huge spiders, watching from vicious webs of barbed wire. The road narrows to a track admitting but one vehicle to thread the little town. One can touch the houses upon either side with one's hands as they lean over the street, for sidewalk there is none.

Soldiers watch you enter and soldiers watch you leave, and more soldiers whom you do not see are posted high on the hills to see that you do not loiter by the way. It is a most enticingly picturesque

THE STREET OF MARIA THERESIEN: INNSBRUCK

Innsbruck, the capital of Tyrol, with a population of some 60,000, lies on the River Inn, and rivals Salzburg as one of the most picturesque cities of all of the Teutonic Alps. The column of St. Anne, erected in 1706, and shown in the right of the picture, commemorates the victory of the Tyroleans over the Bavarians and French three years before.

LOOKING ACROSS THE AMPEZZO-TAL AND CORTINA TOWARD THE FALZAREGO PASS

The Dolomite road crosses the River Boite before leaving Cortina. It then passes onward through Falzarego Pass and thence skirts the north side of the beautiful Buchenstein Valley. In the picture Monte Tofana lies in the background.

CHASSEURS-ALPINS ON THE MARCH IN THE FRENCH ALPS

"Swinging toward you upon the open road, they present a curious appearance, for an Alpine stick thrust in a knapsack sticks far above each head. At a distance they look like little toy soldiers with hook all ready to fasten them to a Christmas tree" (see text, page 356).

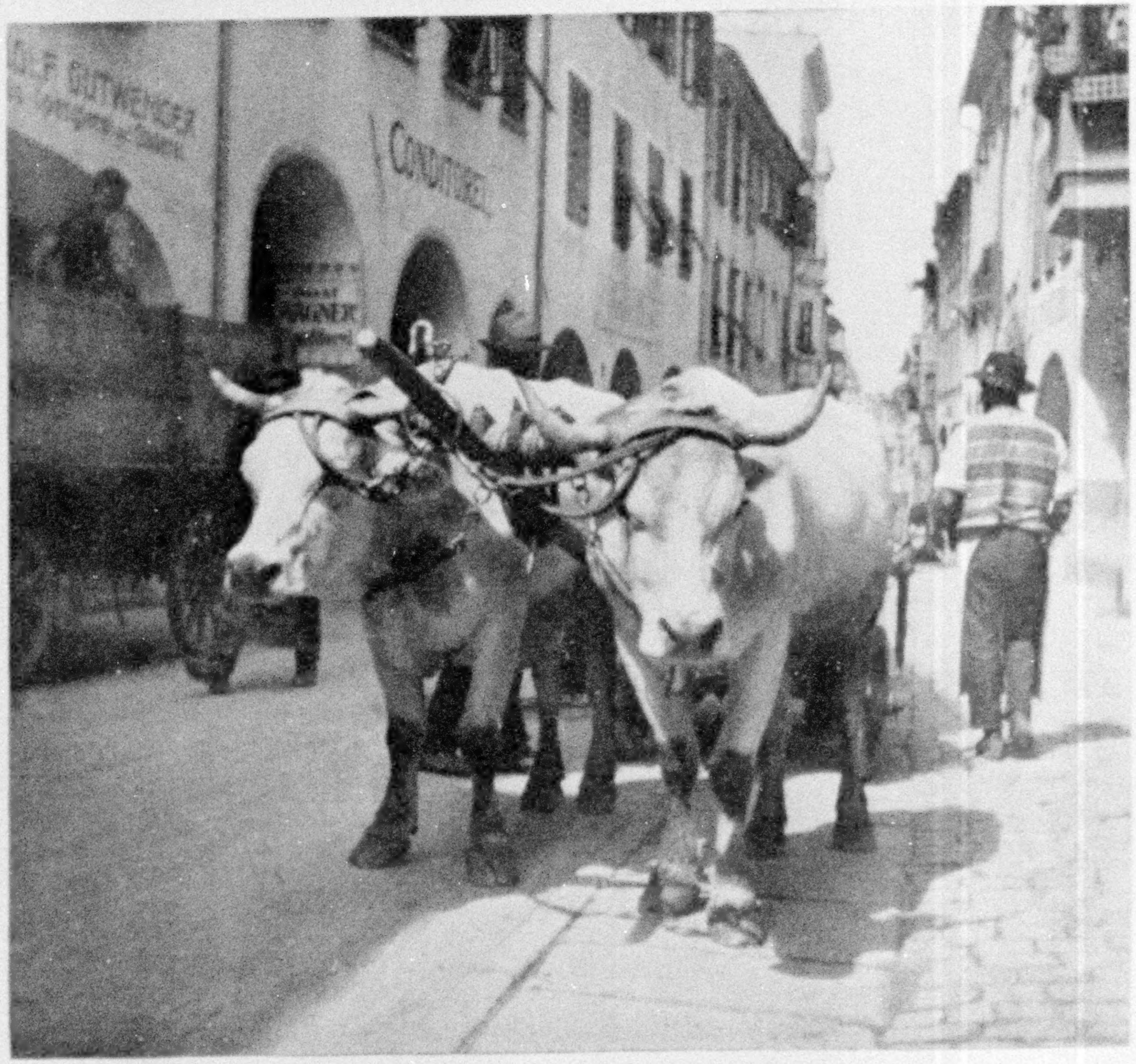
XUM

FARMERS' HOUSES IN THE AMPEZZO-TAL

The Ampezzo Valley, watered by the Boite River and bordered by the wonderful mountains of Austrian Tyrol, has a beauty all its own, and its population is made up of a race of hardy mountaineers, possessing many of the characteristics of the Teuton of the North and the Latin of the South.

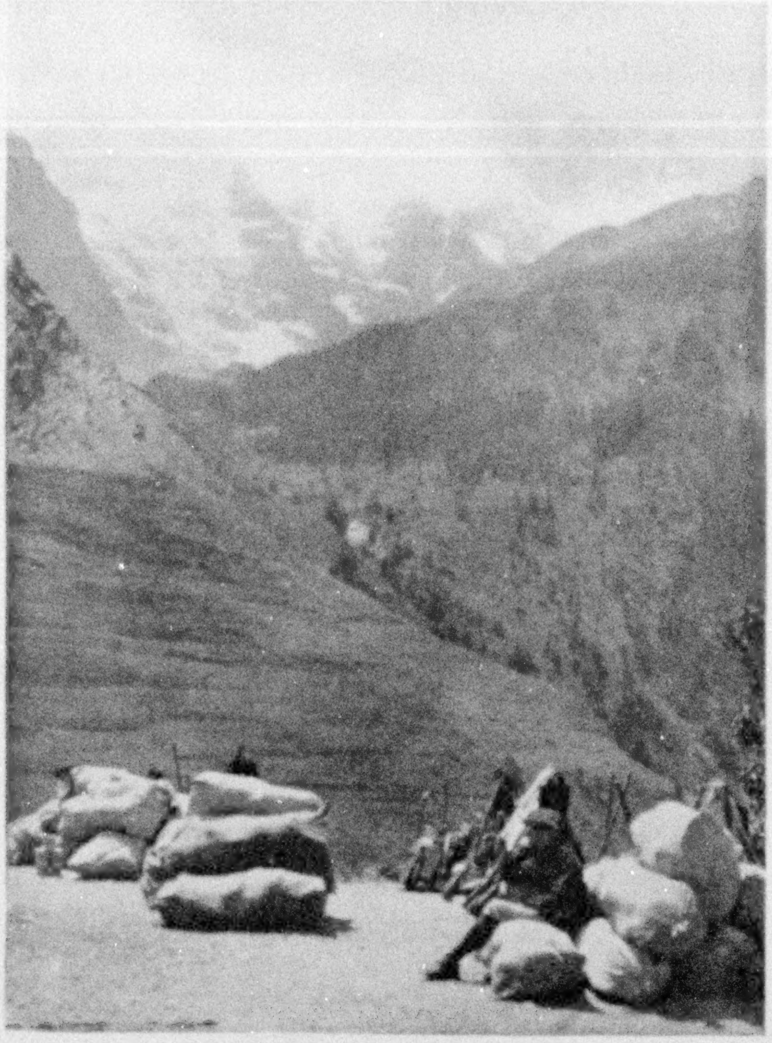
TWO YOUNG TYROLEANS: INNSBRUCK

The imprint of the sturdiness of the mountain-climber is plainly in evidence in the children of Tyrol. Their erect carriage and elastic gait cannot escape the attention of even the casual observer.



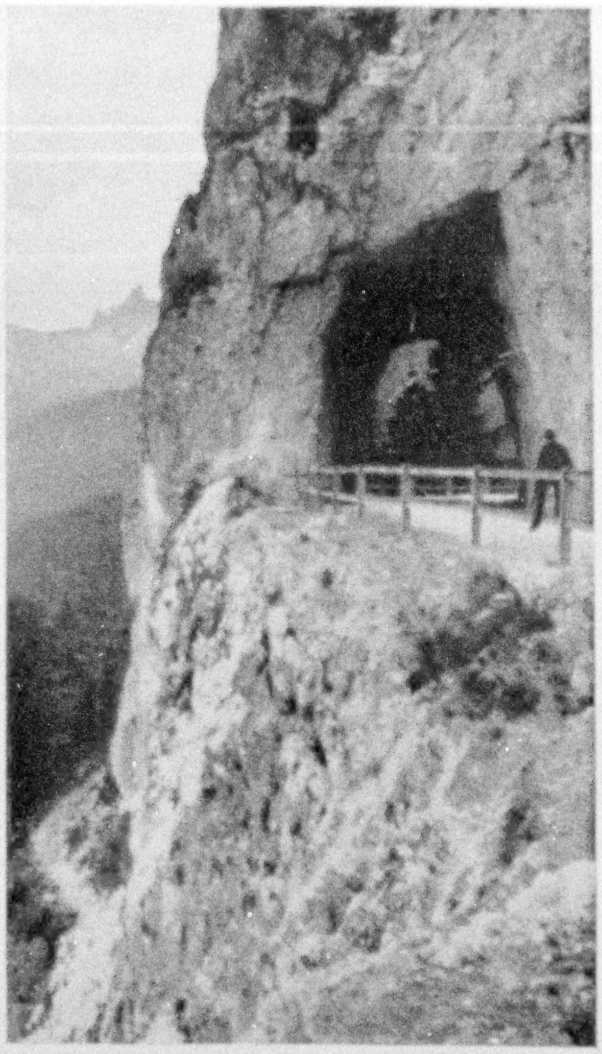
A STREET SCENE IN MERAN: AUSTRIAN TYROL

Wherever one travels in Austrian Tyrol he encounters yokes of large, well-fed oxen, which are the pride of the peasantry of that region



CHASSEURS-ALPINS' BAGGAGE: LA GRAVE, FRANCE

Dunnage bags brought by mules from St. Christophe. Their owners came over the Col (pass) de la Lauze (11,625 feet) in a practice climb. They made the trip in twelve hours, seven of which were spent crossing ice and snow.



ON THE DOLOMITEN STRASSE

A tunnel high above Ampezzo-Tal, where one takes a last look at the beautiful valley, the white patch that is Cortina, and the road that parallels the tiny river into Italy before turning into the high, wild Falzarego-Tal.

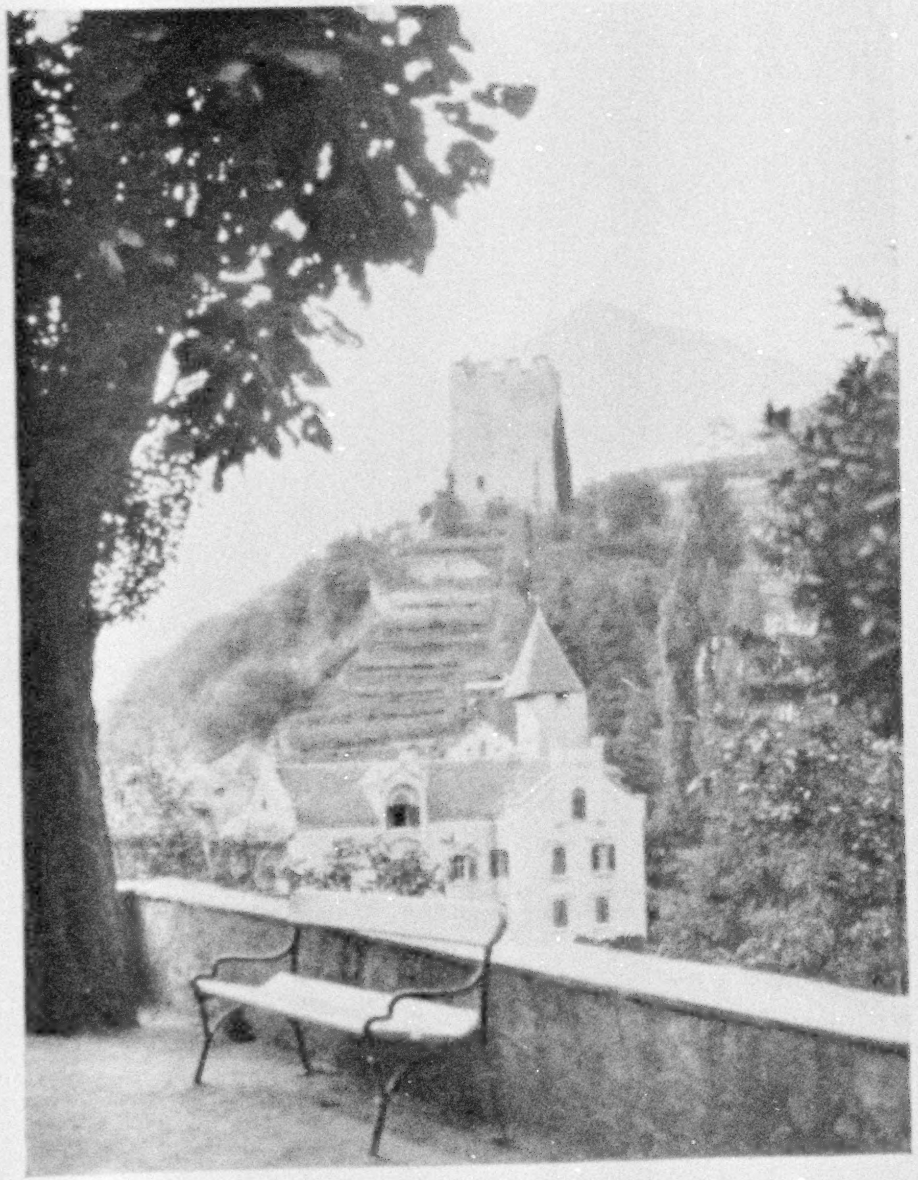
place and a fearful temptation to photographers, but not even a surgeon-general would ask for us leave to photograph it; and, because of his kindness, we took no surreptitious snaps. Franzensfeste is not more stern, but then Franzensfeste, directly upon the Brenner, with railway trains passing through its walls, is a mere show place today. The real forts are better concealed.

Then, too, although Franzensfeste sits by the classic highroad from Austria to Italy, it is not upon the frontier; nor are the forts about Bozen, although they are nearer to it; but those at Schluderbach, Tre Croci, and Buchenstein face the enemy directly. In view of recent events, it would seem that no forts are of great service—men and guns are the real munitions of war.

Austria and Italy both have believed in their efficiency—fort opposes fort along the frontier—only, as said before, those Italian are not so obvious. France built them, too, along the line of her great mountains facing Italy, and trained her Chasseurs-Alpins for their defense.

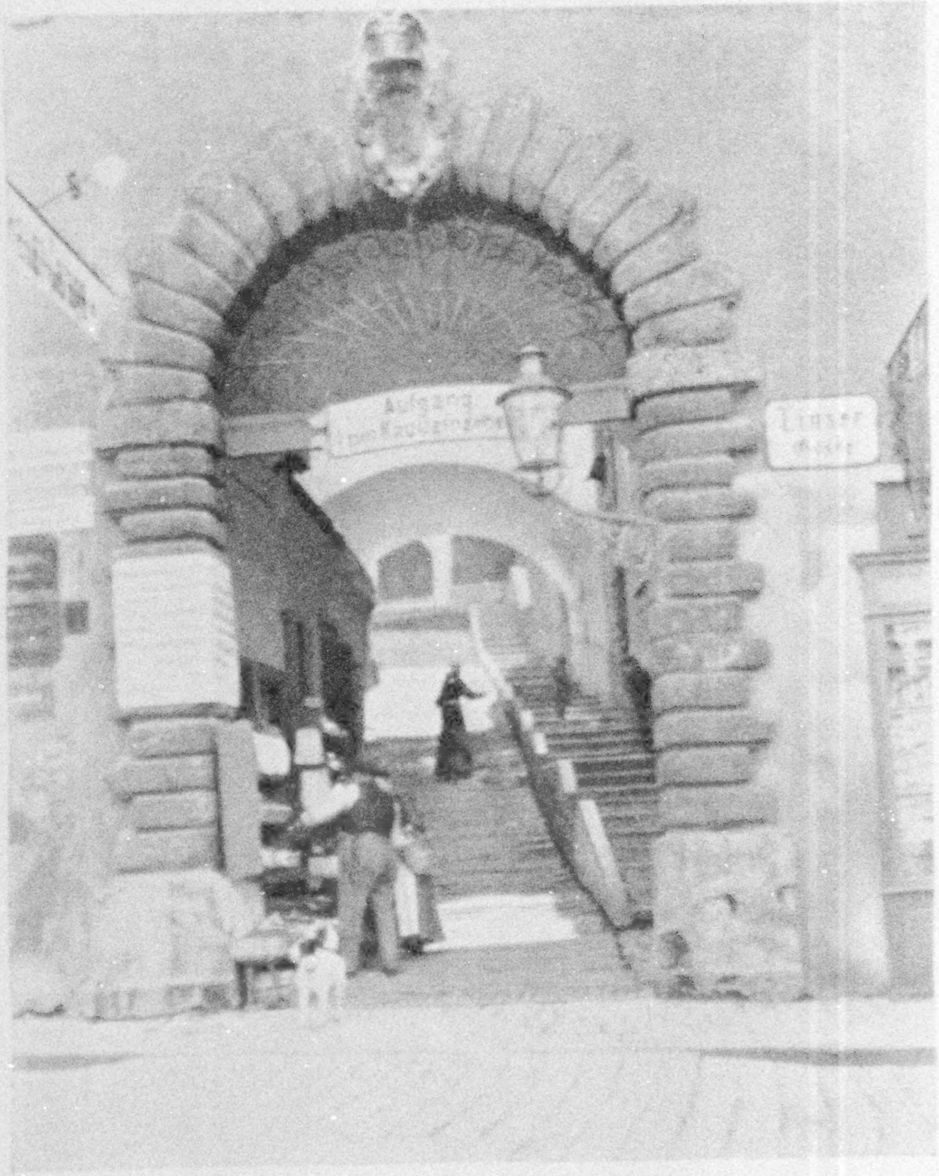
THE MOUNTAIN SOLDIER IN THE FIELD

In the long summer days upon the higher passes one meets this light, mountain artillery marching gaily upon long practice "hikes," or climbing tests, taking ranges, making maps, or resting lazily on the soft, elastic turf. Pleasant lads they are, none five and twenty, flashing white teeth and dancing eyes on the stranger. Swinging toward you upon the open road, they present a curious appearance, for an alpenstock thrust in the knapsack sticks far above each head. At a distance they look like little toy soldiers, hook all ready to fasten them to the Christmas trees. I may be pardoned



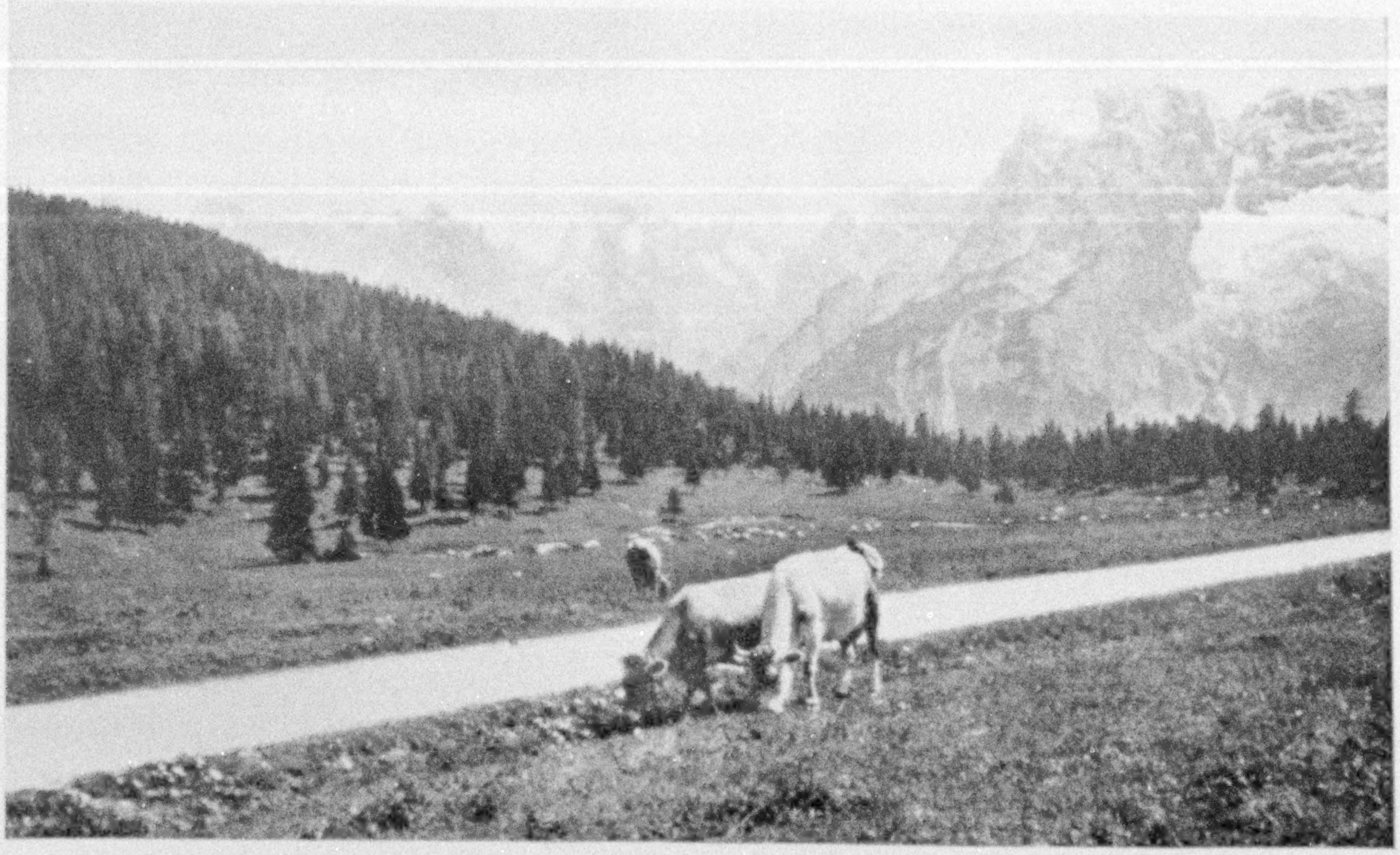
THE MEDIEVAL POWDER TOWER IN THE OLD TOWN OF MERAN

The ancient capital of Tyrol has been increased by the addition of suburbs, in which are most charming villas and fashionable hotels. It is a favorite winter resort on account of its mild climate, and the center of the so-called grape-cure for pulmonary troubles.



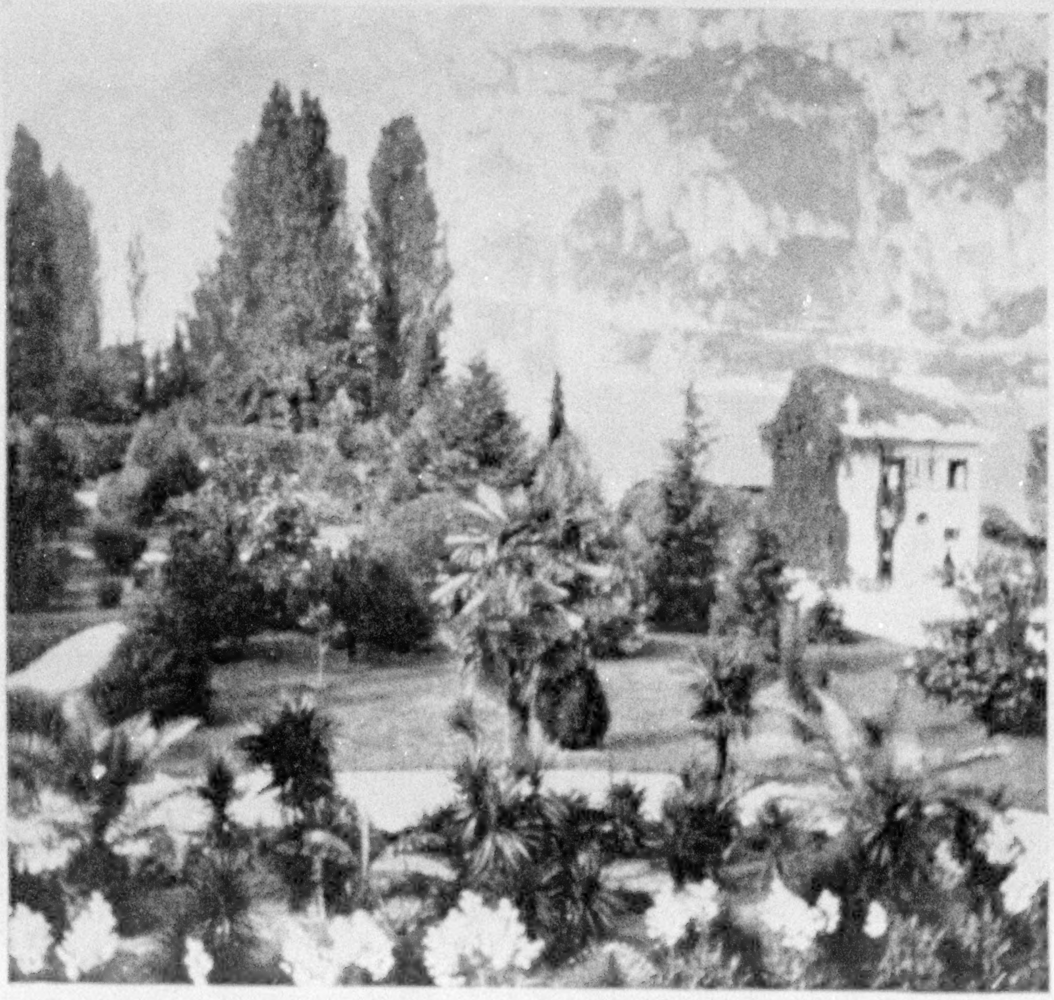
A MONASTERY NEAR SALZBURG

The Capuchin monastery upon the Kapuzinerberg (2,130 feet) is reached by two routes; one, the picturesque Route de Calvaire, with its 125 steps, or its inclined planes punctuated by stations of the cross; the other, the steep, close-walled staircase known as the Kapuzinerstieg.



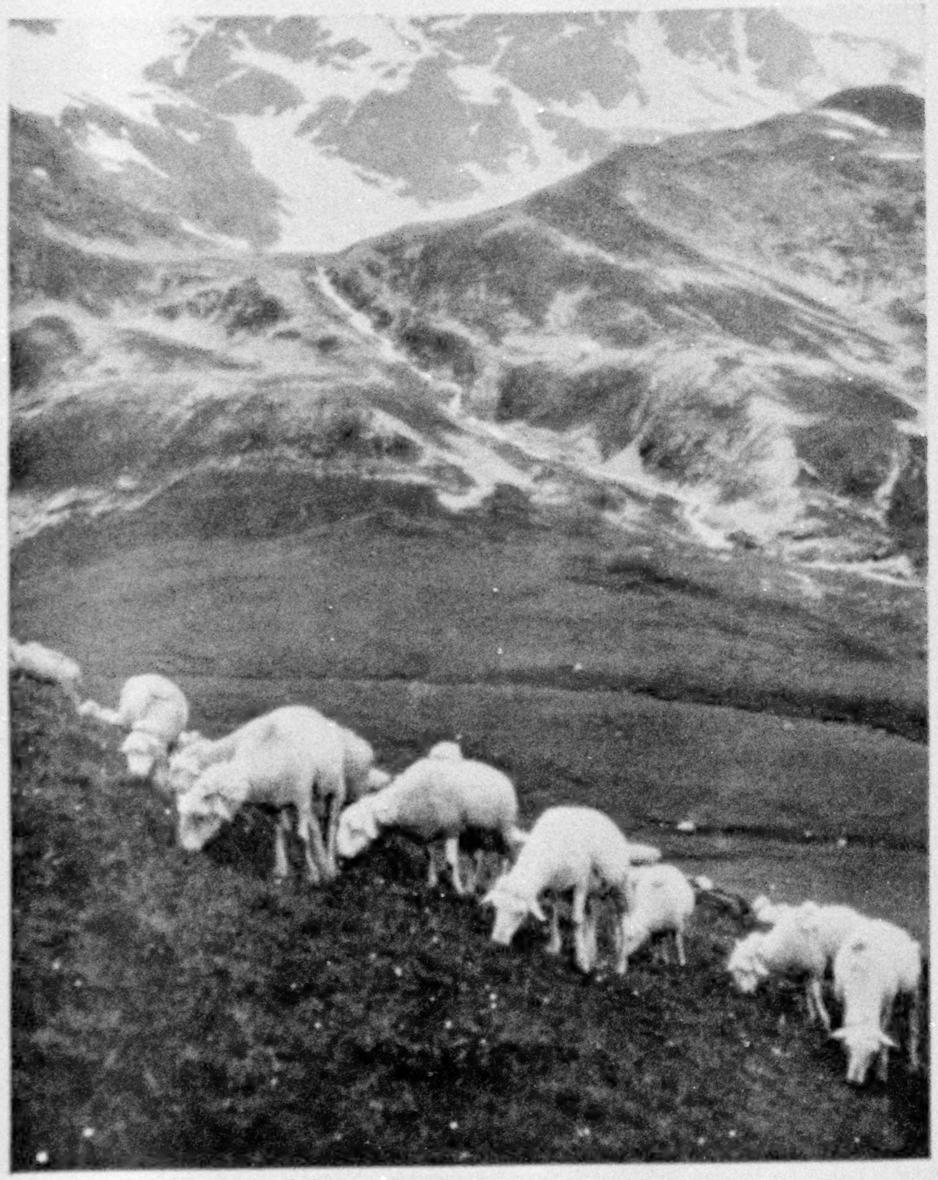
ON THE MISURINA ALP (5,760 FEET), CLOSE TO THE LAKE OF THE SAME NAME

The Italian border is crossed between the Tre Croci and Lake Misurina, but the scenery has undergone no change. Large herds of cattle are brought here for the summer grazing



RIVA: ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE GARDA

From our window we had the most beautiful view of garden and lake; roses, oleanders, and other flowers were in luxuriant bloom, trees of many varieties making a background of deep green, with the blue lake and the rocky shore in the distance.



THE SHEEP OF THE FRENCH ALPS

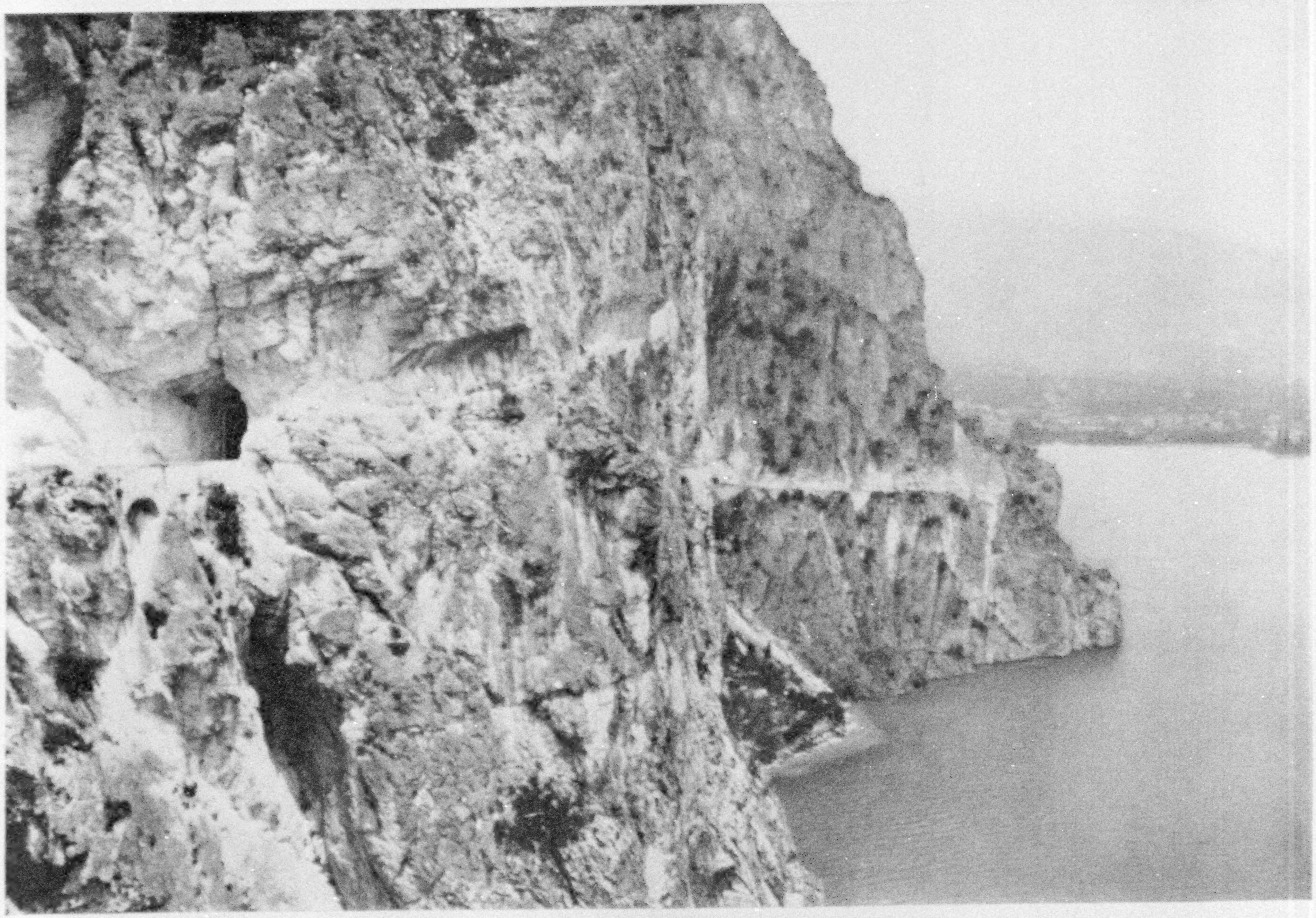
No hillside is too steep for these sure-footed animals to climb. The shepherds offer various explanations accounting for the tufts of wool between the shoulders.

THE VILLAGE OF ANDRAZ (4,660 FEET): DOLOMITEN STRASSE

This hamlet is prettily situated at the base of the Col di Lana (8,085 feet). In summer it possesses a veritable carpet of flowers and in winter is buried in snow.

RIVA AS CHARMING AS LAKE GARDA ITSELF

At the north of the harbor is the Piazza Benacense, in which rises the Apponale Tower (115 feet). Formerly one of the towers of the old city wall, it was converted into a belfry in the early part of the sixteenth century.



ON THE PONALE ROAD OVERLOOKING LAKE GARDA

This road has no equal for beauty save the famous Corniche Road and the Amalfi Drive, which it resembles in all but length. Like them, it follows as best it can the contour of overlapping cliffs. Here it tunnels straight through the rock, and at every turn it presents another enchanting view, until one grows bewildered with so much beauty and knows not which is loveliest

ON THE SHORES OF LAKE GARDA

Many towns line the shores of this gem of Tyrolean lakes. All of them are Italian except Riva. This picture shows the steamer landing at Maderno. Lake Garda covers an area of 143 square miles

HARBOR AT MALCESINE: LAKE GARDA

This harbor is usually crowded with picturesque boats, with patched sails of gay colors flapping lazily in the light breeze. As a background, there are pink and blue houses crowding in greenery at grim Monte Baldo's base

KÖNIGSEE: THE LOVELIEST OF BAVARIAN LAKES

It lies nearly 2,000 feet above the sea, surrounded by precipitous mountains whose cliffs drop five and six thousand feet to its clear, dark-green waters. It lies near to Berchtesgaden, a favorite mountain resort, both in summer and winter, and not far distant from the Austrian border

Photo by A. Nielen

THE REAPERS AT VIGO, ON THE AUSTRO-ITALO BORDER

In Austrian Tyrol agriculture is carried on just as though the era of farm machinery had never yet dawned. The sickle, as far behind the cradle as the cradle is behind the self-binder, is still the harvesting machine of the mountain farm; yet health and sweet content, simple tastes and wants that are few, bring long years and a serene old age even to those who must toil to the end.

A VIEW OF LAKE GARDA FROM RIVA

Lake Garda here is quite narrow and walled in by precipitous cliffs, like a Norwegian fjord. Farther south the lake widens, but at Riva the cliffs are stupendous ramparts, shutting out all horizon and enclosing the blue water as in a bowl

this levity when I supplement it with the statement of the very profound respect I cherish for these gay "toy soldiers," many of whom have since laid down their young lives at their country's call.

Certainly no grave apprehensions, no grim cares dulled the sunny days of last July to these merry youths. The service was sometimes "bien dur" to unaccustomed legs, for these Chasseurs are not recruited merely from Savoy and Dauphine; they are not, like the Kaiserjäger, born mountaineers, but are drawn from all France—from the low, sunny Midi, the high tableland of Auvergne, the apple orchards of Normandy, and from city streets; thus in the summer each must get his training upon mountain roads. In winter there is snow practice with skis and, of course, always gun drill.

We met them everywhere. At La Grave in number, for a detachment made a two days' halt there; at St. Christophe, whence a party started on a practice climb over the snow and ice of the Meije, the "classic" snow peak of the French Alps; on the Col du Galibier, busy with theodolite and range-finder; holding impromptu wrestling matches on the turf by the Alpine garden of Lautaret; marching briskly in heavy equipment through Valloire; kneeling devoutly in the old cathedral at St. Jean de Maurienne. We are accustomed to hearing accounts of religious indifference, even of intolerance, in France; but observation in the south, in Provence, Savoy, Dauphine, did not prove it. I never deliberately counted, but certainly the balance between men and women in the churches, at mass or in private devotion, seemed better than at home and the congregations larger. One can fancy how many candles burn today before Jeanne d'Arc, there in the dim churches, where many a gay young soldier has reverently bent the knee.

Now mother or sister, sweetheart or wife, implore the soldier-maid's protection with bitter tears; then Jean or Louis, André or Martin asked it blithely and strode out gaily into the sunshine.

LOVE OF COUNTRY IN VARYING DEGREES

If the Kaiserjäger love Tyrol because it is "their own land," the Chasseurs-Alpins love Dauphine because they have chosen it. The old provincial divisions do not divide as once they did, although one proud batelier on the Tarn did insist, arrogantly, "I—I am a Frenchman" that we might not think him of Cevennes or Auvergne.

When asked his native place he said, proudly, "Havre!" puffing out his already well-inflated chest; but on the suggestion that he was then a Norman, he turned his back upon me and spoke no other word. I learned from that not to dispute a provincial's claim on France.

Apparently the Chasseurs enjoy their term of service in the mountains. If occasionally it is hard, it has compensations to those appreciative of natural beauties, and many of these lads seemed very keenly alive to them. Many an enthusiastic comment we heard on the splendor of a great glacier glistening in the moonlight, of a tall rock-needle glowing in the setting sun; a high, sunny meadow spread with a million blossoms, all swaying in the breezes; a great ravine, dusky, grim, where noisy waters ran.

AFTER WORK—PLAY

There was much hard work, but there was some play. Often after a hard day's climb a good whistler could set a dozen couples dancing on the soft, springy turf, while wrestling matches came off at most unexpected moments and without formalities.

WHERE PHYSICAL STRENGTH COUNTS

The soft, dark blue tam-o'-shanter, even when worn at a rakish tilt over one snappy eye, is not as picturesque as the Tyrolean feathers; nor are the men, as a whole, so well uniformed. The best-dressed officers, the worst-clad privates in Europe—that has always been France's reproach. The Chasseurs-Alpins, however, are trimmer in appearance and less conspicuous in color than other French troops. They are selected for physical strength apparently and love to test it by lifting and carrying cannon or incredible rounds of ammunition. They figure proudly upon post-cards as veritable Samsons in strength, posing not only with cannon, but two or three comrades nonchalantly grouped on their shoulders.

DOWN THE GORGE AT PONALE TO LAKE GARDA

An almost sheer drop of 1,000 feet from the bridge over the gorge to the lake. The path up from the lake is quite steep and very lovely—two things which compensate each other. One is fully justified in pausing for views and breath by the way.

Photo by A. Nielen

DAUGHTERS OF THE TYROL: TOBLACH, AUSTRIA

It would be difficult to find more splendid specimens of young womanhood than one meets on every hand in the Tyrol. Sturdy, bright-eyed, and rosy-cheeked, they store up treasures of health early in life by living much in the open, walking, climbing, and exercising. They marry young and make fine housewives and mothers.

XUM

MALCESINE: LAKE GARDA

Across the lake from Limone lies Malcesine, picturesquely huddled at the foot of Monte Baldo, her time-worn castle perched defiantly upon a rock

SANTA MARIA DELLA SALUTE: VENICE

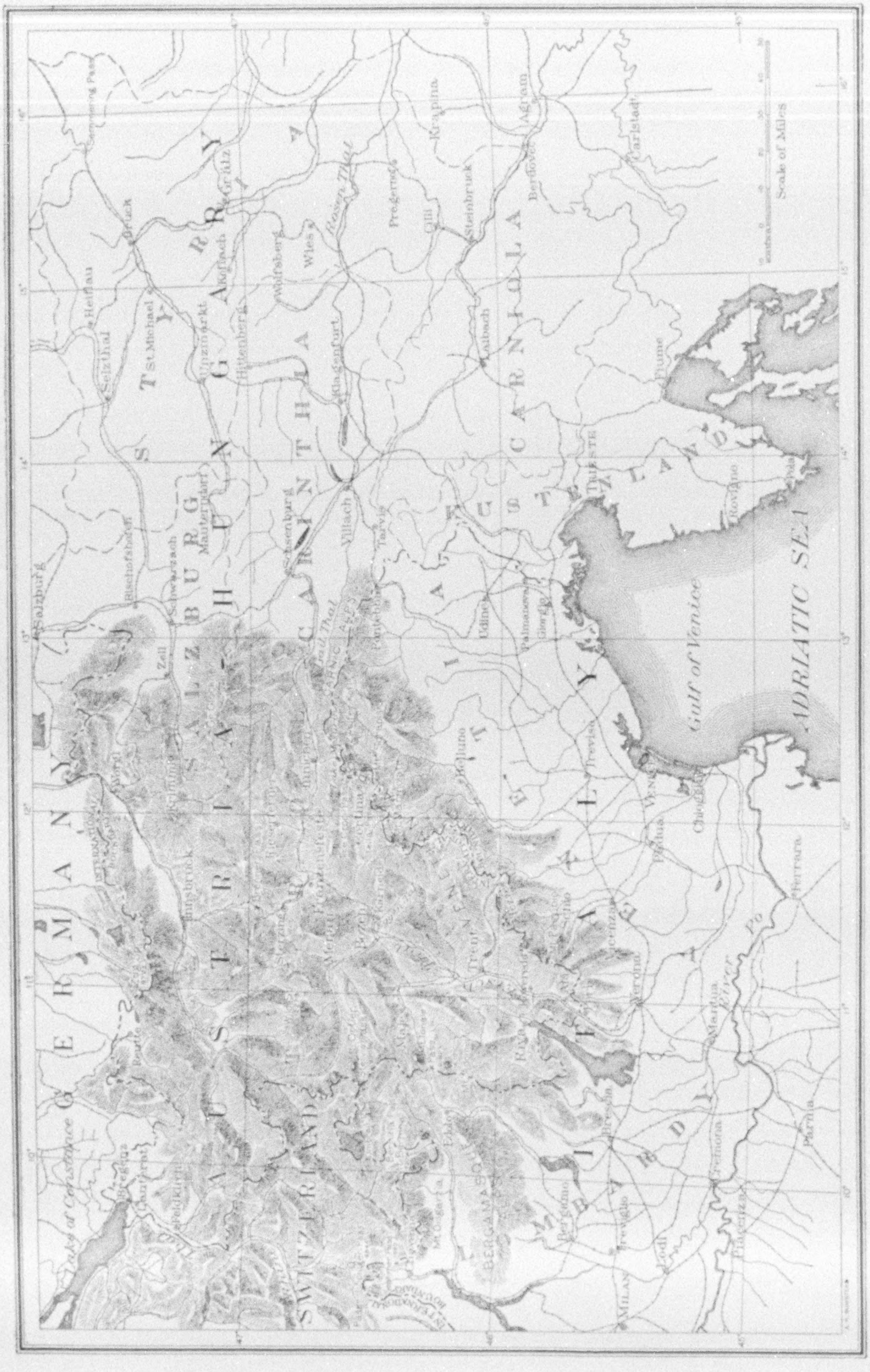
One of the four "plague" churches of Venice, erected 1631-1656, in commemoration of deliverance from the pestilence of 1630, and a famous water-mark upon the Grand Canal near its merging into the canal of San Marco and the sea.

THE PONTE DEI SOSPIRI (THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS), FROM THE PONTE DELLA PAGLIA (THE BRIDGE OF STRAW): VENICE

One name is as whimsical as the other. The Bridge of Sighs connects, it is true, the Palace of the Doges with the prisons (*carceri*) of San Marco, but it was a bridge of communication merely. It is doubtful if any noted prisoner ever crossed it, and the sentimental sighs it evokes are a tribute rather to poetry than to history.

SAN GIORGIO MAGGIORE: VENICE

St. George the Greater—to distinguish the church from its little brother, San Giorgio dei Greci—floating on its little island in the broad canal. San Marco, a quarter of a mile from the Molo, in front of the Doges' palace, a quay where innumerable gondoliers frantically solicit patronage. San Giorgio was begun in 1565 and terminated about 1610. The Campanile is 195 feet high. The view from it is the finest in Venice. The adjoining monastery is now a barracks.



MAP OF THE AUSTRO-ITALO ALPINE REGION, WITH SURROUNDING TERRITORY

THE GOLDNE-DACHL, OR GOLDEN ROOF: INNSBRUCK

This is a rich Gothic balcony, with roof of gilded copper, added to the "Furstenburg," an old palace, by Count Frederick of Tyrol, in 1425. This count is sometimes known as Frederick of the "Empty Pockets," his love for building keeping his perpetually empty.

Photo by A. Nielen

STILFSERJOCH PASS, ON THE BORDERS OF AUSTRIA AND ITALY, THE HIGHEST CARRIAGE ROAD IN EUROPE: ITS SUMMIT IS 9,055 FEET

One sees them, too, at sterner practice than facing a photographer, lined up before an officer, very rigid, very precise, conscious that their comrades are joking and jibing at the rear. It does not soothe susceptibilities to stand under the weight of a piece of ordnance, however small, while one's superior makes sarcastic comments upon one's ability or fires rapid peremptory questions as to what one would do in various emergencies one has never met; while one's chosen comrades, grouped at a safe distance behind the drill-master's back, are making uncomplimentary remarks concerning one's appearance. Each takes his turn, however, and in the long day all come out even.

It seems so long ago—so drearily long ago—since those radiant days on mountain tops near the sky.

In the great peace, the indescribable stillness of those high places, the possibilities of war seemed too remote to contemplate. The soldiers stood for grim realities, but we did not comprehend it. Our eyes, looking for loveliness, saw them as picturesque concomitants of a wonderful landscape, sometimes as delightful playfellows. We were deaf and blind to all the uniforms meant.

The cry to arms echoed and re-echoed through these mountains. War has not yet violated their majestic fastnesses, but the gay young soldiers have marched away to defend the bitterly contested passes in the Vosges; not again will they come to their Alpine drill ground.

The snow lies soft and deep and thick there, the valleys are filled to the brim, the brooks are stilled beneath the ice. The flowers are buried, the passes closed, the villages isolated. No one comes and no one goes away. Life is at a standstill awaiting the spring.

The Chasseurs-Alpins will come again, perhaps, but they will look at us with other eyes. The merry boys of last summer are old or dead.

BULGARIA AND ITS WOMEN

By Hester Donaldson Jenkins

AMONG the Oriental girls with whom I lived in my nine years' residence in the Near East, none interested me more than the Bulgarians. They are perhaps the least Oriental of the eight or more nationalities to be found in Constantinople College, of which I was a professor. They are fairer and brighter in coloring than the Armenians, Greeks, or Persians, rather taller and larger on an average, and have more energy and less languor than the Turk.

Bulgarian girls incline to roundness of contour and figure, many of them having round, full face, ripe, rosy mouths, and dimples. This effect is heightened by the fashion of wearing the hair in braids wound about the head. One sees plenty of dark hair in Bulgaria, but one also looks with pleasure on warm brown tints, chestnut tresses, and occasional auburn heads. One of the most beautiful girls I ever saw was a Bulgarian, with a glorious mass of copper-colored waves, a clear pale skin, handsomely set gray eyes, a delicate mouth, and small white teeth, and the height and carriage of a princess.

The bright cheeks that so many of the Bulgarians have are a pleasant change from the dark or pale skins of the Armenians and Greeks. Their eyes are generally less large and languorous than Oriental eyes, looking you squarely in the face, with more frankness and less seduction.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE COUNTRY

The origin of the Bulgarian people and their relationship to the other Balkan nations is naturally of interest in these times of stress. The Bulgars are a branch of the great Slavic race, just as are the Russians, the Servians, the Rumanians, and the Croatians. They are, however, not pure Slavs, having received an admixture of Tatar blood many centuries ago, a fact which is occasionally betrayed by the upward slant of the eye and the high cheekbone.

All of these Slavic peoples except the Rumanians speak languages derived from a common old Slavic, and sufficiently alike so that an educated Bulgarian can read Russian or Servian with little difficulty; and they use a common alphabet, which is a modification of the Greek, including some queer compound sounds not in the Greek tongue, such as the first letter of the name Tschaikowsky, which we transliterate by *Tsch*. The Bulgarian language is full of sibilants and English gutturals, but does not include the deep German or Armenian guttural.

The names of some Bulgarian girls may give an idea of the sound of the language: Nadezda, Nadelka, Xarafinka, Blagoya, Vesselina, Goonka, Zdravka. The last names all end in *off* for the men and *ova* for the women, meaning son of or daughter of. Thus Magthalena Petrova is Magdalen, daughter of Peter; Mara Angelova is Mary, daughter of Angelo. Family names are just coming into fashion, so that Peter Dimitroff's son may call himself either Dimitroff or Petroff, in the former case making the name Dimitroff permanent in his family.

EVER A WARLIKE NATION

When Russia was an insignificant country under Polish or Tatar dominion, and Byzantium ruled the Eastern Roman Empire, the Serbs and Bulgars were warlike nations on the northern frontier, continually taking advantage of Byzantine weakness, often in bitter rivalry. Thus at one time a Greater Servian Empire occupied what is now Macedonia and pressed to the gates of Constantinople; and twice a Bulgarian Tsar extended his empire of conquest close to the Bosporus, menacing Greek sovereignty.

Bulgaria and Servia both, therefore, have what they regard as a glorious past to inspire them, and the country that was the arena of the recent Balkan-Turkish war had been possessed and governed in turn in the past by Greek, Serb, and Bulgar. When Constantinople finally fell into the hands of the Turks, in 1453, the Greeks of that city, haughty in their humiliation and isolation, gathered them-

A TYPICAL UPPER-CLASS BULGARIAN GIRL: NOTE THE BROAD FACE, THE ABUNDANT HAIR, AND THE CANDID EYES

Photos by Hester Donaldson Jenkins

READING THEIR FORTUNES: GROUP OF BULGARIAN GIRLS IN THE COLLEGE GARDEN

Photo by Hester Donaldson Jenkins

BULGARIAN STUDENTS OF CONSTANTINOPLE COLLEGE IN A PAGEANT OF THE NATIONS GIVEN AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDINGS: THEY ARE DRESSED IN THEIR NATIVE BULGARIAN PEASANT COSTUMES

BULGARIAN GIRL GOING TO THE WELL FOR WATER

selves in the quarter known as the Phenar, where stood their cathedral church. (Santa Sophia had been taken from them and converted into a mosque.)

THE QUESTION OF RELIGION

As all Moslem churches are ruled very largely by religious law, and it was not possible to apply that to Christians, the Greeks were allowed to keep their own laws, and were practically governed in all their personal ways by their church, the Orthodox Greek Church, the head of which was the Patriarch of Constantinople. The Bulgarians, who also had been conquered by the Turks, were members of this church, thus coming under Greek domination.

When the Greeks, accustomed to rule, found themselves subjects of the Turk, they laid hands on all the power they could get, and the Bulgars and Serbs claimed they were oppressed through the church quite as severely as the Turk oppressed them through the state. The Slavs, badly treated, resented it bitterly, and a hatred grew up between Greek and Slav that has persisted to this day.

When the Balkan States were freed from Turkey, in the middle of the nineteenth century, they demanded and obtained separate churches — a Servian

Photo by Frederick Moore

BULGARIAN TROOPS QUARTERED AT THE RILO MONASTERY, SITUATED ON THE THEN TURKISH BORDER: TROOPS SAYING GRACE BEFORE THE EVENING MEAL

Photo by Theron J. Damon

UNEDUCATED BUT HAPPY: BULGARIA

Photo by Hester Donaldson Jenkins

BULGARIAN COLLEGE STUDENTS: IS NOT EDUCATION WORTH WHILE?

"Often the daughter of an unlettered peasant, living in a remote village, after some years of schooling, will take her place in Sofia or Varna as a teacher or leader in civic betterment. Her peasant costume and knitted footwear she exchanges for a European dress in excellent taste. The heavy, falling braids of her hair she now arranges in the fashion of the day. Her manner becomes assured, yet modest, and she takes her place as a leader of a woman's reading club or a member of a hospital board with proper dignity. . . . I was told in Sofia that women from the college were the greatest influence for higher ideals that the city possessed" (see text, page 398).

A GROUP OF COUNTRY BELLES: SOFIA, BULGARIA

Orthodox Church and a Bulgarian Orthodox Church. For this the Greeks have never forgiven them, and even now we hear of a Greek priest in a Greek Macedonian village refusing marriage or burial rites to an isolated Bulgarian.

Another cause of friction between Bulgarians and Greeks is the difference in character. The Greek thinks himself superior to the Bulgarian in every way; the Bulgarian, on the other hand, regards the Greek as his inferior; so it is the world over.

A Greek schoolmaster has been quoted as saying that as the Turkish conqueror had the claws and fangs of the tiger the Greek had been forced to acquire the qualities of the fox. If the Turk at his worst had tigerish qualities and the Greek a foxy nature, the Bulgarian, in his persistence and solidity and lack of subtlety, might be compared to a bulldog.

These peasant people have very solid qualities, qualities that should take them far, and should never let them retrograde, for a gain made by persistence and sheer weight cannot be lost, as can that won by a trick. There is an initiative and a power of organization in the Bulgarians that is unusual in the capricious and fatalistic Orient.

Our Bulgarian students had a certain sturdiness, an out-of-doors quality, a sanity which marked them as different

GOSSIP IN THE MARKET-PLACE: SOFIA, BULGARIA

from the fanciful, sentimental, and weaker-nerved girls of some other nationalities. Sometimes a roughness accompanied this greater strength, and a Bulgarian hoyden was much more common than a Turkish hoyden. The Greek girls stood somewhere between Turks and Bulgarians in the quality of breeziness.

In Constantinople College, despite these racial and historical causes for friction, there has been a surprising amount of harmony between the Bulgarians and Greeks, and even one or two good friendships. But the feeling, so deep in their nature, would occasionally find exercise, sometimes rather amusingly. For instance, when Greek Chrysanthe accused Bulgarian Blogoya of having burned the Alexandrian library some thirteen centuries before, it seemed rather an ancient grudge. But when Antigone and Thalia, who had lived peaceably among Bulgarian friends in Philipopolis, were driven from their home by an anti-Greek uprising a few years ago, it is not strange

that they dropped their correspondence with Bulgarian school friends and expressed themselves bitterly, although, as Tinka said with a shrug, "What had I to do with it?"

This antagonism of which I have spoken was at the bottom of the devastating little war that followed the war of the Allies against Turkey. No one who knows the so-called Allies could conceive of their working together harmoniously after the war with Turkey was over.

EDUCATIONAL STRIDES OF THE PEOPLE

Youngest among the nations of the Balkan Peninsula to be freed from Turkish domain, it being less than forty years since they threw off the Turkish yoke, illiteracy is less common in Bulgaria than in any other country in that region. In 1880 only one out of ten soldiers in the Bulgarian army could read and write; today only one in twenty cannot. An excellent system of public instruction has been established, with nearly 5,000 primary schools, a large number of secondary schools, and the University of Sofia. The amount spent for educational purposes in 1912 was $1.20 per capita, as compared with 67 cents in Servia, 50 cents in Greece, 40 cents in Montenegro, and 20 cents in Turkey.

The Bulgarians are mainly a peasant folk, living on the land and cultivating the soil. Under Turkish domination there was nothing else open to them. But since they obtained their freedom, in 1876, they have developed along other lines also, a small part of them becoming dwellers in cities, soldiers, merchants, and officials.

One keen observer of the Bulgars says of them as a race: "The Bulgarian is truly a son of the soil, wedded to the uncompromising earth, whose very qualities he seems to have drawn into his being—unequaled obstinacy and tenacity of purpose, combined with the most practical point of view, promise great things for his race. Frugal and taciturn, he has none of the thoughtless cheeriness of the Rumanian or the expansiveness of the Serb."

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

There are neither the idle rich nor the abjectly poor in Bulgaria. The high and the low lead the simple life and luxuries are hard to find. The men of the country are mainly peasants, but the women nurses during the Balkan war all paid tribute to their courteous and respectful demeanor. Mrs. St. Clair Stohart, in her "War and Women" declares that Bulgarian men of all classes could give lessons to the men of most of the nations of Europe in their attitude toward women.

Living is very cheap. At a hotel good accommodations can be secured for $1.25 a day. A leg of mutton costs 20 cents in the market, meat 6 cents a pound, and a dozen apples may be bought for 2 cents. Sofia has been called "The Little Brussels," just as Brussels in times of peace was called "The Little Paris."

When the Bulgarian goes traveling, he is always first of all sure he will not miss his train. Even the tourist stopping at a Sofia hotel is routed out of bed at 5 o'clock in the morning to catch a 7.30 train, and he is expected to go to the station at least an hour before train time. The people like to do their waiting at the station, and the visitor is expected to prefer the same leisurely manner of "taking the train."

The Bulgarian peasant, generally speaking, leads a very primitive, but beautiful and active, life. The house is of the simplest, furnished lightly with mattresses on the floor and rude stools and tables. The mother has her spinning-wheel and sometimes her loom; she may also help her goodman in the tobacco field or the onion patch. She spins and weaves for her daughters the heavy cotton garments that they wear, then embroiders them richly in bright reds, blues, and greens, and sews in bits of looking-glass and beads to make them gay. She cross-stitches their bright aprons and strings beads for their necks.

PEASANT COSTUMES

A holiday in a Bulgarian village brings out a wonderful array of gaudy costumes, straight and awkward in line, but most brilliant in color decoration. The women's big waists are usually emphasized by huge silver buckles, which stand out almost grotesquely. When, however,

Photo by Hester Donaldson Jenkins

BULGARIAN PEASANTS

Bulgarians have in the past suffered more severely at the hands of the Turks than any other Balkan people. Located in the central part of the Balkan peninsula, cut off from all communication with other Christian nations, their rights ignored, their labor wrung from them by their Ottoman masters, the children of Bulgaria have become inured to every form of hardship. Thrifty, and persistent in their nationality through all their suffering, the Bulgarians yet bear in their natures the ineradicable scars of generations of misrule. The peasant classes are heavy, taciturn, and suspicious. On the other hand, they cannot be discouraged; they endure patiently, and their perseverance is dogged and not to be denied.

a girl is young and pretty, her abundant curly hair, into which is braided bright threads or ribbons, with often a flower in her ear, her bright color heightened by the gay embroideries, and her slender figure, which the straightness of her dress cannot spoil, make her an attractive vision. Of course, these gala costumes are laid aside during the working days, for there is much work, especially in the summer, when the days are long.

The food is very simple: black bread and an onion for breakfast, bread and ripe olives for the noon meal, and a similar meal at night. So it is the Bulgarian peasant is uniformly healthy.

The Bulgar lives with his songs. Bulgaria's famous poet, Slaveikoff, says of them: "These, in truth, are always with him through the changes of life, from the cradle to the grave. If he plows or if he sows; if he gathers in the harvest or garners his grain, there is no helpmeet like a song; it is the royal comrade on his journey; when he lies on the bed of sickness it consoles him. Usually the song lives in the voice of the singer. Of instruments it is the flute he loves the best, for it will sing to him more truly than all of them what the melodies contain of softness and of Oriental sorrow."

THE WATER SUPPLY AND ITS SOCIAL USES

A girl in a Bulgarian village is not without her amusements. One of her tasks involves a social pleasure, for which she has a keen zest. As in the Bible times, all the water for a village must be drawn from one or two wells or springs, and these watering places or fountains are the scene of much sociability. Hither come all the youths and maidens of the village, and it is doubtful whether they hasten away as quickly as they might. The girls wear yokes on their shoulders, from which depend the pails they are to fill with the fresh water. Often the youths fill the pails for them; then, in return for such gallantry, they whisper a request for the flower over the maiden's ear; or, bolder, perhaps, they steal the blossom. I was told of one fellow who annoyed a girl by taking the flower she was reserving for a more favored swain; so that the next time she filled her flower with snuff, and when Ilya filched it and put it to his nose he was mastered by racking sneezes, while the other boys laughed and hooted.

The youth of Bulgaria, as you see, are allowed to meet freely, the sexes not being kept apart as are the Moslems. There is coquetting and courting about the fountain and home gatherings in the evenings. Marriages spring from mutual attraction and choice rather than the arrangement of families, as do Armenian and Turkish alliances.

There are husking-bees and quilting-bees where the young people meet, but the most popular form of social entertainment is the *sedanka.* Here assemble the young men and women of the village and adjoining farms, chaperoned by some old woman, who putters about the hut, boiling corn on which the guests may regale themselves. The young people sit about the open fire in a circle, Stoiko next to his Keetsa, Vasilka closely pressed by Nancho, every laddie seeking his lassie. Then some one sings a verse of a song, and when he has ended the chorus takes up a refrain and chants it. Some one else follows, using an old stanza; or, if he likes, composing a new one, and again the chorus follows him.

This continues till all that they have to express has been said. Then the session ends, perhaps with a feast on the boiled corn, or perhaps with a folk dance. The Bulgarian peasant song is a long step ahead of Turkish or most Oriental music, not only in being more melodious, but also in having parts. I have often heard Bulgarian girls sing duets that were charming in their naïve harmonies. Their national song, which they all sing with enthusiasm—"Shumla Maritza"—is spirited and effective. "Shumla Maritza," or "Hail Maritza," takes its name from a river where a decisive victory was once won by the Bulgarians.

WAYS AND MEANS OF COURTSHIP

The Bulgarian folk dances are danced in a row or circle, the leader generally waving a bright handkerchief and turning and twisting about his line of followers, like a mild game of "crack the whip". There is stamping in ragtime,

Photo by Hester Donaldson Jenkins

SELF-CONSCIOUS, BUT HAPPY, A NEWLY ENGAGED COUPLE: BULGARIA

"The youth of Bulgaria are allowed to meet freely, the sexes not being kept apart as are the Moslems. There is coquetting and courting about the fountain and home gatherings in the evenings. Marriages spring from attraction and choice rather than the arrangement of families, as do Armenian and Turkish alliances" (see text, page 387).

XUM

Photo by Frederick Moore

DANCE IN A BULGARIAN MOUNTAIN VILLAGE

"The Bulgarian folk-dancers form in a row or circle, the leader generally waving a bright handkerchief and turning and twisting about his line of followers as if playing a mild game of 'crack the whip.' . . . Their movements suggest health, abounding spirits, and good fellowship, without the sensuality that so often marks the Oriental dance" (see text, page 387).

and final capture. It suggests health and abounding spirits and good fellowship, without the sensuality that so often marks the Oriental dance. Here again one seems to feel the kinship of the Bulgarian of the South to the energetic peasant of the North. The music may be furnished by singing and clapping of hands or by some instrument.

Occasionally the *sedanka* ends in a dramatic fashion. Some brawny fellow who has been courting his Darka assiduously will seize her in his arms and carry her to his home. The next day this "marriage by capture" is given legal and religious sanction by the blessing of the Orthodox priest. I once asked Zarafinka what would happen if two men wanted the same girl. She replied simply: "The stronger would get her." "And if she preferred the other?" "Ah! if she were very clever she could help the weaker to take her, but usually she preferred the stronger. Generally the girl who was carried off was prepared for the capture and quite willing."

Photo by Hester Donaldson Jenkins

DOING HER PART TO HELP HER COUNTRY

A Bulgarian graduate of Constantinople College who left her husband and child in the north to serve as a sister in the military hospital in Sofia. "I learned recently of the excellent nursing given to the wounded soldiers in the hospitals and of how even wounded Turks were taken care of by these Bulgarian women nurses. The Turks, entirely unaccustomed to the ministrations of women and charmed with the pretty nurses who tended them, evidently fancied they had been killed in the war and were receiving the reward of service by houris, for they were heard to exclaim in delight, 'It is already the Paradise'" (see text, page 400).

swinging of feet, clasped hands, skipping, and leaping—all mirthful, and much of it very pretty. This dance is a little like the English Morris dance and noticeably different from the Eastern body dances or the Russian dances of pursuit, retreat,

FOLK-LORE AND SUPERSTITION

Of course, the Bulgarian peasant is full of superstition, and a good many quaint beliefs cling around fortune-telling, and how maidens may discover their future husbands. The best time for such divination is not All Hallow Eve, as with us, but early in the morning of St. John's Day, in June. One device for revealing the future is the "fortune kettle." A little girl is seated by the kettle, into which each of the larger girls has dropped a bouquet. Looking not into the kettle, but into a little mirror, she must take a bouquet

Photo by Hester Donaldson Jenkins

BULGARIAN REFUGEES FROM THRACE

Besides the Turkish misrule, Greeks and Bulgarians long waged a struggle of extermination between themselves in Thrace, which was only brought to a conclusion following the second war of the Balkan allies. Greek and Bulgarian peasants in this territory became hardened to misery; they learned to support recurring changes from village life and property possession to homelessness and destitution. They lived in a borderland where the bitterest arts of guerrilla warfare were continually practiced, and the memory of these struggles explains the feeling between the wilder border tribes today (see ancient province noted on map, page 421).

Photo by Frederick Moore

BULGARIAN PEASANT GIRL LEADING AN OX-CART THROUGH THE SUBURBS OF SOFIA

Peasant girls in the Balkans begin to take their share in the rough work of the farm at an age when they should still be playing with their dolls. By the time these girls have reached young womanhood their hands are hard with callous and their backs bowed. These women are as powerful and as enduring as their men, and there is little cause for wonder that the harvests and the plantings were as large during the Balkan wars, when all the men were at the front, as they were before the fighting population had been called away.

from the pot while one of the girls sings doggerel verse describing a type of man, such as a soldier or a merchant. Then the girl to whom the bouquet belongs will surely marry the class of man described in the verse. Thus Elenka sings:

"He walks abroad with head held high,
Gun on shoulder, sword on thigh.
Come, St. Jano; come, St. Jano's bride."

Then the child pulls Merica's bouquet from the kettle, and all know that Merika will wed a soldier.

Some girls once told me a pretty story of a group that were trying their fortune, unknowingly observed by a number of admirers hidden in the shrubbery. Teeha was in love with Boris, who was one of the young men observing the game. When her bouquet was drawn from the kettle, little Elenka had just sung:

"Quickly away from the folk he hies,
And bending low his shoe-lace ties.
Come, St. Jano; come, St. Jano's bride."

This is the verse that indicates a robber, and poor, credulous Teeha was broken-hearted. It was bad enough to lose Boris, but to marry a robber—it was too much. But Boris was a man of resource. The girls had just put each a ring into the kettle with water, and were to come back later to take out the rings, when that girl whose ring rolled farthest would be the one who was to marry first. When Teeha's ring did not roll from the kettle at all she was crushed, but her joy returned when Boris showed her the ring he had taken and confessed to being "a robber."

THE ROSE GARDENS

Many of the women of Bulgaria work in the rose gardens. These gardens can

Photo by Frederick Moore

BORDER POST ON THE TURKISH-BULGARIAN FRONTIER

The Turkish-Bulgarian frontier line here runs through the center of the bridge which spans the River Struma. The Turk and the Bulgar doing sentry duty are, so to speak, on the firing line; for mounting guard on a Balkan frontier is more than a mere formality—it is a hazardous assignment. Raids by bands of irregulars across the several Balkan borders have for centuries filled out the interstices of formal peace.

never be forgotten by one who has visited them. Nearly 200 villages in the sheltered valley between the Balkan Mountains and the Sredna Gora are devoted to their cultivation. More than 18,000 acres of rose-bushes are grown. The petals of the Damask rose are the favorites. An acre produces 4,000 pounds of rose petals, and yet it takes 200 pounds to produce a single ounce of attar of roses. Think of cultivating an acre of ground for 1 1/5 pounds of product. The roses are gathered at the end of May and the beginning of June, while the partially opened buds still contain their night-gathered supply of dew.

Let us leave the village and follow the Bulgarian woman to the city, watch her take schooling and acquire culture, and see how she uses it.

Fifty years ago there were no Bulgarian cities—only great, straggling Turkish villages. Now there are a number of very creditable modern towns. Sofia, the capital and seat of court and parliament, is of rather remarkable growth. When I visited the regular, new city, my first feeling was disappointment; for it is flat, devoid of picturesqueness, and at first sight uninteresting.

RESPONSIVE TO EDUCATION

But after all is it not interesting that a people so recently a set of down-trodden slaves, living in chaos, should now have a city of well paved and lighted streets, comfortable houses, an occasional monument, a plain, substantial royal palace, a public garden, and a well-equipped hotel and shops?

The young ladies who showed me over their city were very proud of their schools and parliament building, which I naturally found very ordinary, and I confess

Photo by Frederick Moore

SOFIA, THE CAPITAL OF BULGARIA

Sofia typifies to the Bulgar the progress of his nation. It is his sole modern city, and might well be American from its general appearance. It is substantial and practical rather than pleasing. The streets are broad, straight, electrically lighted, and well paved, while the houses in the newer sections are modern structures of dignified architecture. While Sofia may not impress the visitor with its beauty, it does impress him with the fact that there is a good deal of common sense and business efficiency in this part of the Balkans. Note the Mosque of Banyabashi in the distance.

Photo by D. W. Iddings

A BULGARIAN RIVER SCENE

"These peasant people have very solid qualities, qualities that should take them far and should never let them retrograde, for a gain made by persistence and sheer weight cannot be lost, as can that won by a trick. There is an initiative and a power of organization in the Bulgarians that is unusual in the capricious and fatalistic Orient" (see text, page 383).

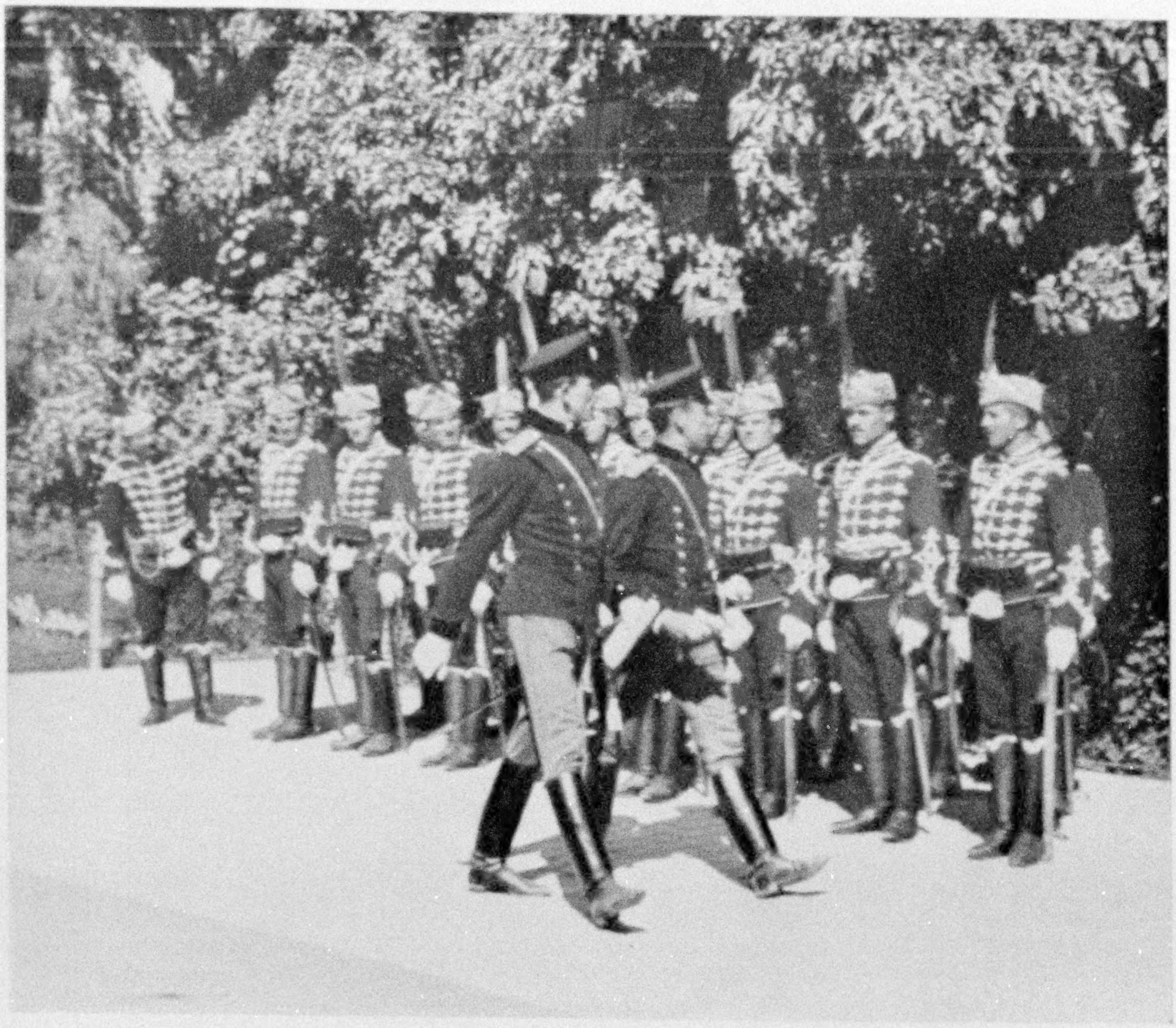


Photo by Frederick Moore

THE BODYGUARD OF KING FERDINAND OF BULGARIA

One readily understands where the writers of romantic light operas get their ideas for costumes when one becomes familiar with the radiant military dress of the soldiers of the smaller European countries. To the Bulgarian army, however, is due much praise, other than because of its mere well-dressed officers, for it is considered one of the best trained and equipped fighting organizations of its size in the world, and it musters more than 500,000 men.

to being bored by being taken all over the fine new post-office and into every little room. But later it seemed to me to be significant that the things of most note in Sofia were the really useful and progressive factors in a modern city's life—not galleries and museums and bazaars. Sofia has no past that it cares to perpetuate. The old and valued traditions of Bulgaria cling about the ancient capital of Tirnova or the famous Rila Monastery, but they mean far less to modern, growing Bulgaria than does unromantic Sofia.

One little incident of my sight-seeing that interested me was seeing the excellent tennis courts. My guide, a very charming Bulgarian lady, dressed like any European of good taste, pointed this out to me, saying, "This is where the diplomatic corps, especially the English, play." I said, "Do not you Bulgarians play there, too?" "No," she replied, "for we have not yet learned to play." She was referring not to their lack of acquaintance with tennis, but to the fact that their long slavery had left them unready for sport.

That fact was very noticeable among our college girls. None of them except the occasional American or European students knew how to play or cared at

Photo by D. W. Iddings

A BULGARIAN FARM SCENE: AT THE WELL

All of the Balkan lands are agricultural. Manufacturing, however, is primitive and of little volume. Outside of the larger towns, for the most part, the people have hardly learned to need products that cannot be fashioned by the family in the home. Cloth and a few simple household implements of metal constitute the whole demand upon civilization of the average Balkan peasant family.

first to learn. The Turkish girls, to use their own idiom, "sat" most of the time when not studying; the Bulgarian, rather more active in physique, as they expressed it, "walked" a good deal. But we were amused to find how they used this word for all sorts of locomotion, as when Anka once said that at home she walked every day, but generally in a carriage!

Dolls are almost unknown by Oriental girls and no games exist for them. We felt as if we were inaugurating a very educational movement when we introduced these sedentary girls to tennis, basket ball, and running games. If the Balkan youth might be quickly trained to play, perhaps some of the northern qualities that go with "playing the game" might be acquired by them. The Bulgarian boys at Robert College have shown fine aptitude for sports.

THE CHIEF CITY

To the traveler who looks for picturesqueness, Philipopolis is far more attractive than Sofia. Built on seven sharply pointed hills, it is very effective

Photo by Hester Donaldson Jenkins

A BULGARIAN GIRL IN FANCY COSTUME

There is a love of bright colors and ornament in the heart of every Bulgarian girl; but, then, this is a characteristic of the sex and not confined to the little sisters of Bulgaria by any means. The beautiful embroidery worked by these girls into wonderful shawls and aprons is remarkable, even though the articles are often breath-taking in their reckless blends of color.

as you approach it by train. It is a transition town, partly old Turkish bazaars and gray, old houses, partly new and modern streets and buildings. It aspires to be a second Sofia, but I am glad that nature will always give it some beauty, even if it lose all its Oriental charm. One little detail may serve to show the different stages of progress in the two cities. In the best hotel in Philipopolis the pillows on the beds are as hard as if they were a pile of folded sheets, while in the Sofia hotel they are of feathers.

The Bulgarians have shown themselves eager for education and for civilization, and their women acquire culture with the ease of the traditional American woman. Often the daughter of an unlettered peasant, living in a remote village, after some years of schooling will take her place in Sofia or Varna as a teacher, or lady of fashion, or leader in civic better-

Photo by Hester Donaldson Jenkins

A BULGARIAN WATERWITCH

One of the Bulgarian students dressed in her national costume, pretending to be on her way to the village courting grounds—the wells. Sometimes these waterwitches of Bulgaria are taken by storm. "Some brawny fellow who has been courting his Darka assiduously will suddenly seize her in his arms and carry her to his home. The next day this 'marriage by capture' is given legal and religious sanction by the blessing of the Orthodox priest. I once asked Zarafinka what would happen if two men wanted the same girl. She replied simply: 'The stronger would get her'" (see text, page 390).

ment. Her peasant costume and knitted footwear she exchanges for a European dress in excellent taste. The heavy, falling braids of her hair she now arranges in the fashion of the day. Her manner becomes assured yet modest, and she takes her place as leader of a woman's reading club or member of a hospital board with proper dignity. Constantinople College has a large body of alumnæ in Varna, Philipopolis, Sofia, and other parts of Bulgaria, whose leavening influence in the country is very great.

I was told in Sofia that the women from the college were the greatest influence for higher ideals that the city possessed, being helpmates and inspiration to their husbands in the work of bring-

ing Bulgaria into modern civilization. Graduates of Constantinople College are now occupying themselves in editorial work, in translating books desirable for the Bulgarians to read, from English and French into the vernacular, in teaching in public gymnasia and private schools, and in all branches of philanthropic, educational, and social work.

SPLENDID WORK OF WOMEN

In the Balkan war these Bulgarian women have done splendid work in the Red Cross Society and in the hospitals; indeed, hospital work and such institutions as orphanages have been largely under their control for some years.

One Bulgarian woman wrote me recently of the excellent nursing given to the wounded soldiers in the hospitals and of how some wounded Turks were taken care of by these Bulgarian women nurses. These men, entirely unaccustomed to the ministrations of women, and charmed with the pretty nurses who tended them, evidently fancied they had been killed in the war and were receiving the reward of service by houris, for they exclaimed in delight, "It is already the Paradise!"

Our Bulgarian students are among the best in college. Of good health, considerable industry, ambition, and sometimes real ability, they are a most interesting group to teach, rewarding the teacher for labor expended on them. They are good linguists, as are most of the Orientals, and in their keen interest in modern developments and their sense of a remote past are very rapidly developing into enthusiastic students of history.

There can be no question that if the Bulgarian people are allowed to develop their country and themselves—and they will do so if they can enjoy the advantages of a long period of peace and satisfactory commercial relations with their neighbors near and far—that the rapid progress of this people in every way will astonish the world, and, to say the least, disabuse the minds of many who now think Bulgaria in a more or less semi-savage state and peopled by a race who would rather fight than not. This development is especially true as regards the Bulgarian women, who, being possessors of quick, alert minds, respond rapidly to educational advantages, and I am quite sure that their sisters throughout the world will have no reason to be ashamed of them.

THE WORK OF ROBERT COLLEGE

Of course, some of the Bulgarian students are stupid; but there are enough really fine intellects among them to make teaching them a delight. One of their accomplishments is acting. I well remember the delightful presentation our Bulgarian society gave of a folk play of Vasoff's, entitled "Tchorbadgee Mikelovsky," or "Michael's Son, the Soup Dealer," and how well those girls took the rôles of the fat officials, the young soldiers, and the girls of the play. One of our Bulgarian students had a really remarkable talent for acting, taking with great skill such diverse parts as the title rôles in "Le Malade Imaginaire" and Grillparzer's noble "Sappho."

Bulgarian students have gone to Bucharest, to Paris, to Germany, and to Switzerland for their education. Many of them go to Constantinople, both to French schools and to the American colleges. When Bulgaria acquired her independence and needed statesmen and parliamentarians, it was her men trained in Robert College who came to the fore and led in statesmanship. The American mission schools in Bulgaria have done much to educate Bulgarian youth, especially Protestant youth, and the two colleges in Constantinople have done a wider work. Now Bulgaria has a good school system of her own, culminating in the coeducational university of Sofia; but she still needs all that we of the West can do to help her in her struggle with ignorance and barbarism and to lift her into the higher life she desires.

Photo by A. W. Cutler

PEASANTS RETURNING FROM MARKET AT GALWAY

The photograph is interesting as illustrating the extreme objection of the women of the peasant class to the camera. They think it brings them bad luck to be photographed, and it is impossible to persuade many of the women to have their pictures taken. This woman firmly refused to turn round.

XUM

Photo by A. W. Cutler

A PAGE OUT OF IRELAND'S PAST

Here we have the real, real Irishman, in the clothes of a by-gone day, a costume now exceedingly rare. It is stated on good authority that not more than six now remain in the whole of Ireland. Men of this type belong to the real aristocracy of the poor, kind, courteous and intelligent. This man may never have seen a train, but he is smart and shrewd for all that.

XUM

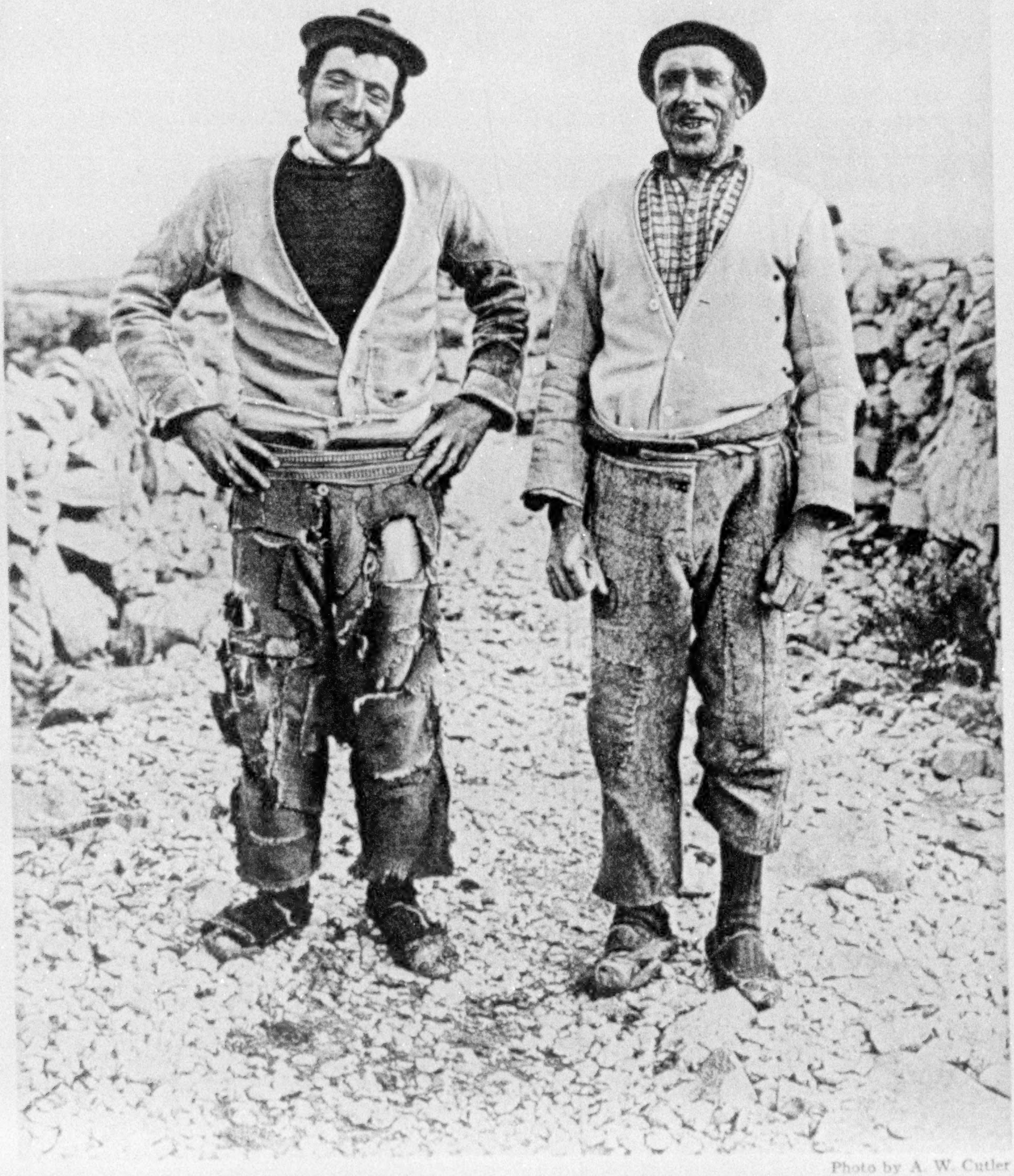


Photo by A. W. Cutler

TWO KELP BURNERS IN IRELAND

They were so amused at being "took" that the camera-man had some difficulty in making the required exposure. After the kelp has been thoroughly burned it is cut into blocks while still soft. When dry it is as hard as iron, bringing from fifteen to twenty-five dollars a ton, and is used in the manufacture of iodine.

XUM

Photo by A. W. Cutler

A GROUP OF SCHOOLBOYS IN GALWAY, IRELAND

Permission to take photographs at public schools must ordinarily be secured from the powers that be, but fortunately in this instance the schoolmaster took the law into his own hands, and gave the desired permission. Note that the boy on the extreme left is the only one that has arrived at the dignity of trousers.

Photo by A. W. Cutler

A GROUP OF SCHOOLBOYS WHO LIVE ON THE ISLAND OF INISHAKRA

Inishakra is a little island off the coast in County Mayo. They are all wearing homespuns, and red woolen petticoats, so they are quite safe from the fairies. There is an old legend throughout many parts of the Connemara Coast that certain fairies liked to run away with little boys but would not steal little girls; therefore, to deceive the fairies, boys dress in skirts up to twelve years of age, or until they are old enough to protect themselves. Each boy is wearing a pair of pampooties,—slippers made of cowhides.

XUM

Photo by A. W. Cutler

BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE, THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE HOME—IRELAND

A midday meal in an Irish village, consisting of milk and potatoes. There has been a vast improvement in the public school system of Ireland, due to unceasing efforts in securing proper legislation in Parliament, and so it is the Irish children of today have many educational advantages that were denied their parents.

Photo by A. W. Cutler

COUNTING THE DAY'S RECEIPTS—A BIT OF OLD WALES

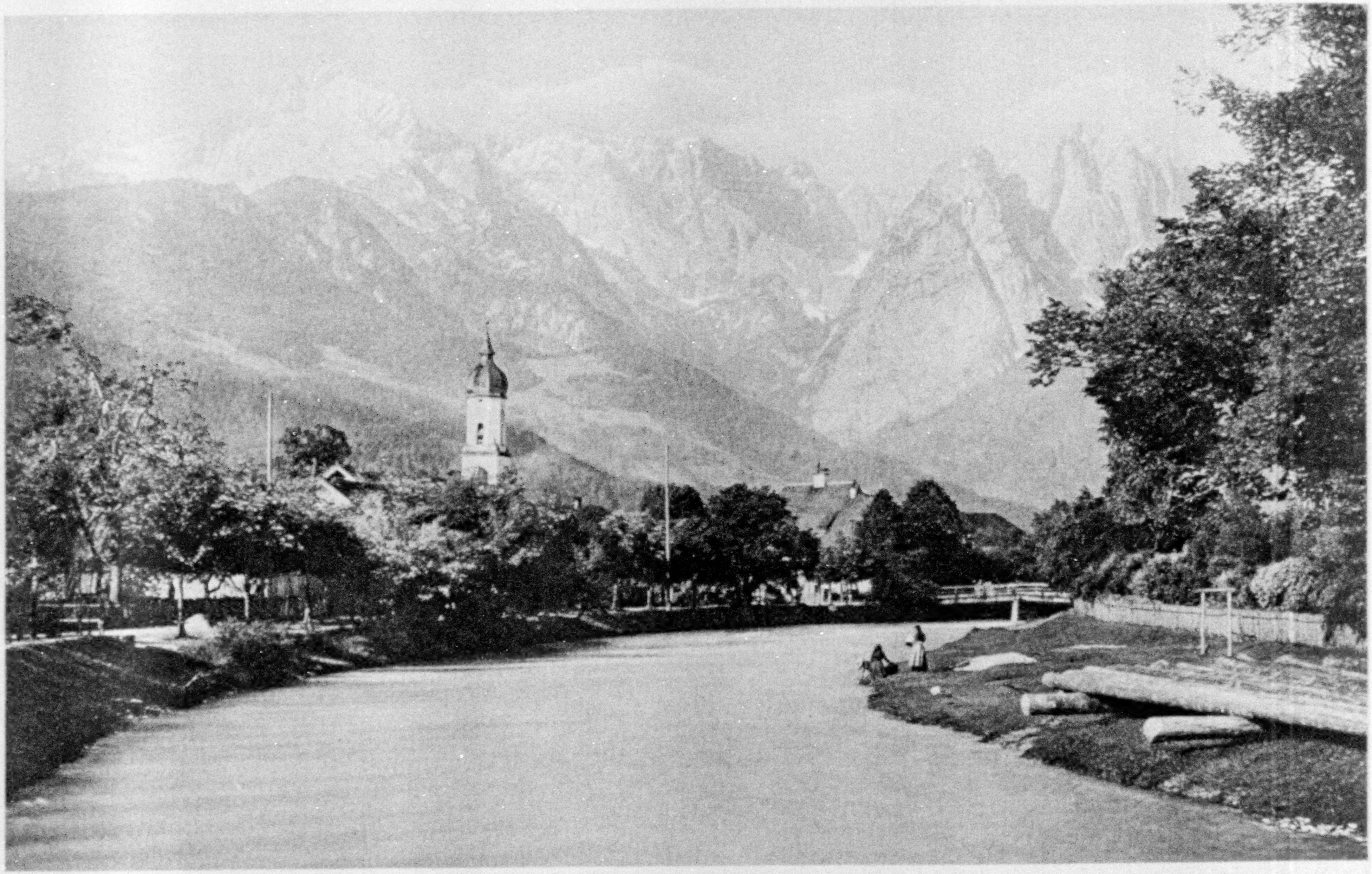
This is not a witch stepping out of a fairy story, but instead a dear old Welsh grandmother, dressed in the national costume, homeward bound from market. The hat, of the "stove-pipe" variety, is a very old institution in Wales, and is calculated to attract attention anywhere.

XUM

Photo by A. W. Cutler

A BIT OF LIFE AT THE VILLAGE OF ASHLERM, ACHILL ISLAND, IRELAND

Peat and fodder for the cattle are put in the donkey's paniers, and sometimes the children get a ride. Achill, which in English means "Eagle" Island, is the largest island off the mainland, having an area of 57 square miles. The island is mountainous, with the two highest peaks rising to above 2,000 feet. The inhabitants, numbering about 5,000, make an uncertain living by fishing and tilling the hard soil, many also working in Scotland and England during the harvest time.



A VILLAGE IN THE AUSTRIAN TYROL

Walking tours through the Austrian Tyrol in the summer are very popular. The changing beauty of this story-book country is a thing of joy and never-to-be-forgotten memory.

XUM

SWEETHEARTS

The children of Switzerland are for the most part studious, happy and obedient. They are affectionate in disposition and their early training is reflected in their peaceful, well-ordered country.

Photo by A. Nielen

READY FOR ANYTHING THAT MAY HAPPEN

An interesting costume seen on the street in Gratz. Gratz, or Graz the Beautiful, as the Austrians call it, is the capital of the Austrian duchy and crownland of Styria, the first historical mention of which is in 881 A. D., at which time it was the residence of kings.

XUM

THE WAYSIDE SHRINE

In the Austrian Tyrol one is hardly ever out of view of the simple shrines which the peasants have raised along all the roads and byways. These regions are without the influence of big cities, life there is more direct, and religion is deeply felt, ever present, and very real to the people. Note the fine old castle in the distance guarding the beautiful valley at its feet.

Photo by Frederick Moore

STREET SCENE, SERAJEVO, BOSNIA

This Bosnian city has been a storm centre, and probably always will be just so long as the restless spirit of that part of the world breeds discord in the heart of man. Serajevo, or, in English, "The City of Palaces," was founded in 1262 by a Hungarian general, and has passed through many trials, having been burned five times, and has been the scene of much fighting.

XUM

Photo by Frederick Moore

AN ALBANIAN DRESSED IN HIS NATIVE FUSTANELLA

A South Albanian kavass, or private watchman, retained by consuls and ministers or ambassadors for their protection in Turkish cities.

XUM

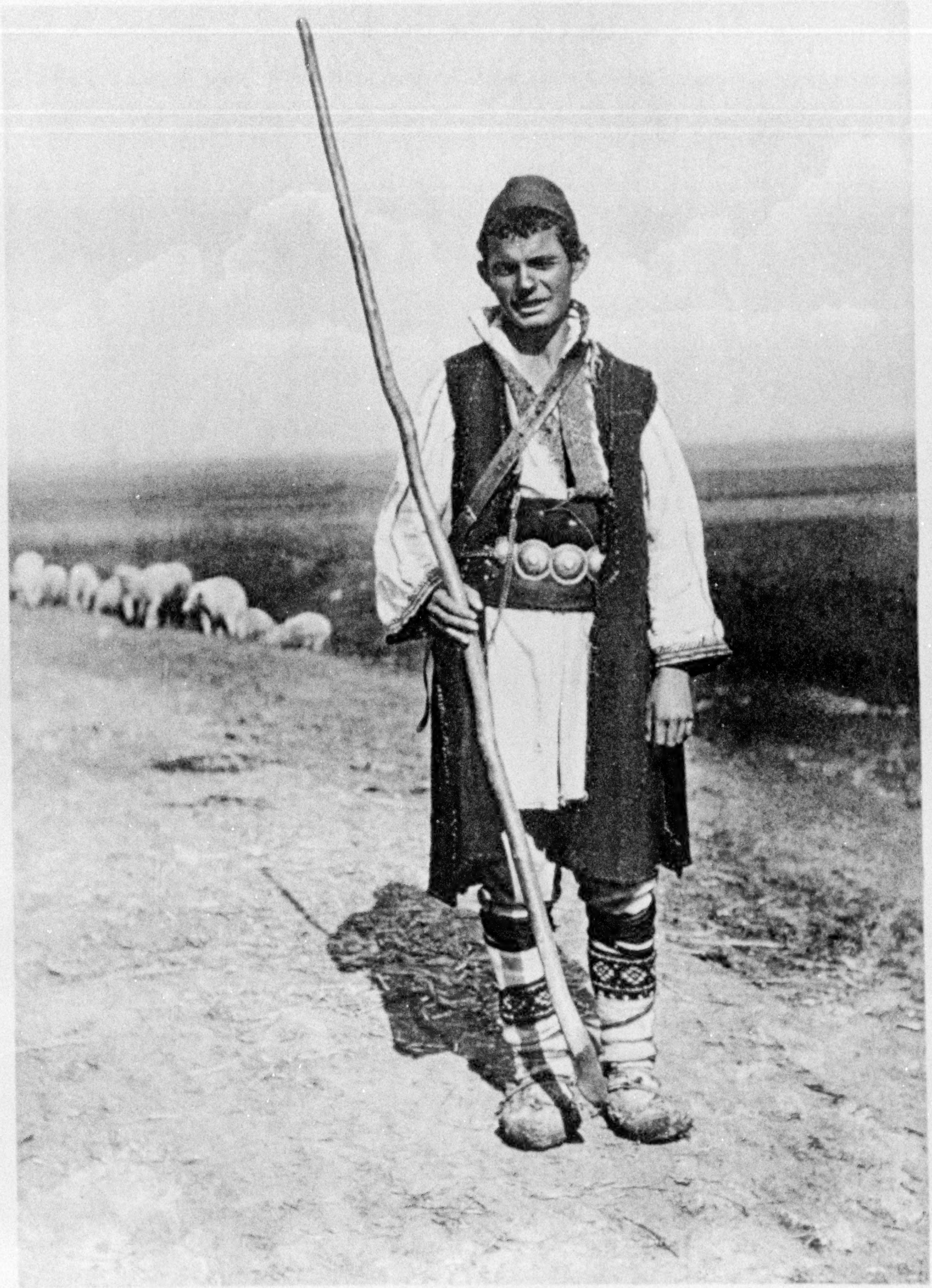


Photo by Frederick Moore

GUARDING HIS FLOCK

A Macedonian Christian peasant whose liberty was restored by the allied States a few years ago. The picturesque dress of these people is always fascinating to western eyes.

XUM

Photo by Walter L. Beasley

A SIBERIAN BELLE

A rich Yakut girl in festival attire, showing lavish silver ornamentations on trappings and saddle-cloth of the pony. The Yakuts afford an interesting study, for, although a tribe living along the banks of the Lena,—one of the largest of the Siberian rivers,—they speak Turkish; and while nominally Christians, they do not forget their ancient nature-worship. They are a laborious and intelligent people, and largely interested in stock-raising and trade.

THE KINGDOM OF SERVIA

By William Joseph Showalter

WITH an area no larger than that of the State of Maine and a population smaller than that of the city of New York, the little Kingdom of Servia has played a rôle in the recent past the full magnitude of which cannot be reckoned until the end of time. Mayhap it has changed the whole course of human history!

Some years ago it was said of the Balkan Peninsula that it was the "powder-box" of Europe, and the events of last summer proved the statement true; and then some one a little later observed that if the Balkan Peninsula were the "powder-box," Servia was the "percussion cap."

How truly he spoke was not realized at the time, even by the speaker; for while men will ever disagree as to the deep-seated causes that led to the present great war, all the world admits that the bomb-throwing at Serajevo was the "percussion cap" that detonated the terrific forces behind the diplomacy of Europe.

Time was when the Balkan question was unheard of in the chancelleries of Europe. Up to the French Revolution all that the rest of Europe seemed to think about concerning that region was a gradual driving back of the Turk into Asia and the possessing of the conquered territory; for in those times territory was worth no more than its face value in that strip of the earth.

Then Napoleon entered upon the scene with his invasion of Egypt and his ultimate purpose of taking India, and immediately the diplomatic world realized that the territory which Turkey held in Europe was indeed the key to southern Asia, both in commerce and from a strategic viewpoint.

A GLANCE AT HISTORY

Russia wanted to possess that key, and for a full century tried, both by diplomacy and the mailed fist, to get it. After the banishment of Napoleon to Elba, the Congress of Vienna was called, and Russia then wanted to get through the Dardanelles, but was denied. Again, in 1828, Russia tried to get through, but was checkmated by another conference of the Powers, which had decided among themselves that the best way to keep the key to Constantinople and the south of Asia out of Russia's hands was to keep it in Turkey's possession, and the Christian nations lined up on the side of the Turk. Again, in 1854, Russia found a diplomatic situation which seemed to offer her a bright prospect; so she delivered an ultimatum to Turkey, demanding that she be allowed to protect the Christians living in Turkish dominions. Under the advice of England and other Powers, Turkey turned down the Russian proposal, and the Crimean War resulted.

One of the terms of the treaty that ended the Crimean War, in which England, France, Italy, and Turkey were allies, was that the Black Sea be declared neutral. This agreement was denounced by Russia at the time of the Franco-Prussian War, history telling us that Prussia agreed to back up the denunciation in return for Russian neutrality in the German war with France.

Once again Russia, indefatigable in her purpose, started on her quest for an outlet to the Mediterranean, and in 1876 found herself at the very gates of Constantinople. A treaty with the vanquished Turks followed, and the prize that Russia had coveted for generations seemed now in her grasp. But here again the Powers interfered, and Russia lost almost every fruit of her victory through the combined efforts of her Christian brethren.

The Congress of Berlin was called to dispose of Russia's pretenses toward the Mediterranean, for under her agreement with Turkey she had been given practically complete domination over the Balkan Peninsula.

The Congress met and proceeded to undo what Russia had done under the treaty of San Stefano. Russia protested bitterly, but Great Britain and Austria

prepared to bring their armies and navies to bear on the discussion, so Russia finally acquiesced; and the territory that Russia had wrung from the Turk the Congress took over for the purpose of building up a group of Balkan States.

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS

Bulgaria was made an autonomous principality under Turkish suzerainty. Eastern Rumelia was to continue under Turkish rule, but was given administrative autonomy. Bosnia and Herzegovina were to be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, but the sanjak of Novibazar was to be under Turkish control, with the recognized right of Austria-Hungary to station troops and maintain roads there. Montenegrin independence was provided for, as was that of Servia, while Rumania's declaration of independence was recognized.

The result of this new situation was to inject an entirely new element into the Near Eastern question. Thereafter the nations that had ambitions and counter-ambitions, with Constantinople and an outlet to the Mediterranean as their center, had to deal through the little buffer States of the Balkans, and it has been through that relation that Servia has acquired her prominence in Near Eastern affairs.

It is well here to recall the fact that in the basin of the Nish is the junction of the two great valleys that form today, as they have formed from the earliest ages, the shortest and most direct roadway between Europe and Asia.

How the game of Balkan politics has been played in the years that have intervened since Servia became a member of the family of nations, with all of the mutual jealousies and fears and ambitions of the nations of Europe exerting their full force on the devoted little peninsula, constitutes one of the most thrilling tales of diplomatic history, and no man can understand the deeper-lying causes of the present situation who is unacquainted with these events.

Within the lifetime of men yet on the right side of threescore and ten, all of the great Powers have changed alliances from once to half a dozen times, and historians point out that little Servia at one time loved Austria as her savior and at another came to hate that country as her bitterest foe.

In all these international alignments and realignments doubtless every nation participating has developed an excuse satisfactory in its own eyes at least that its course was justified because self-preservation required it!

RUSSIA'S POSSIBLE OUTLETS

Russia has had six possible outlets to free water—the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea, the White Sea, the Yellow Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Adriatic. Yet Germany stood across her path to the Baltic, and though Peter the Great built Petrograd with the purpose of bringing Russia in contact with the outside world, it came to profit his country little when Germany rose to power. Likewise, after the slow and painful process of conquering the wilderness and the plain, to say nothing of the Mongols, Russia found her dreams of Dalney and Port Arthur rudely shattered by the Japanese. Still later, when her aspirations led her toward the Persian Gulf, and she had fought her way across the Caucasus and taken the Caspian Sea, England stepped in and said her nay, for that would have been an ideal land route to India for a potential enemy.

King Winter habitually bottles up the White Sea outlet for so many months in the year that there is no promise there; while all Europe has for a century sternly repressed Russia's desires toward the Dardanelles and the Adriatic.

And so today it happens that Russia is as completely cut off from the outside world as Germany, with only a treacherous White Sea outlet and a way out over the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and that is open only during the pleasure of the Japanese. It is no wonder, then, that Russia, landlocked for three centuries, refused an outlet every way she has turned, has set her heart on Constantinople, determined to exhaust every diplomatic resource in getting possession of an outlet to the Mediterranean.

On the other hand, England could not

Photo by A. W. Cutler

A SERVIAN VENDER OF ODDS AND ENDS OUTSIDE THE CENTRAL STATION; BUDAPEST, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

sit idly by and watch Russia thus thrust herself into a situation that threatened to do the same in the end with British commerce in the Orient that the fall of Constantinople did with western commerce. She knew that Constantinople's fall before the Turk had cut off western trade with Asia, causing the decline and decay of the cities of the Mediterranean and sending Columbus westward in search of another passage to India. And history, she feared, might repeat itself.

EACH WITH HIS OWN REASON

Also Austria-Hungary felt that she had her national life at stake, for with a majority of her people Slavs, and with Russia and Servia encouraging a Pan-Slavic movement, looking to the tearing from Austria-Hungary of all her Slavic provinces, she had, from her viewpoint, quite a substantial right to be afraid of a future that would result in any increase in Russia's dominions or Russian influence in the Balkans.

Germany's deep interest in the situation in the southeast of Europe arose from the fact that she had acquired commercial interests reaching from Constantinople to Bagdad. She had seen herself checkmated in her ambition to reach the Persian Gulf by pressure, which forced her to give up her concession for the building of a railroad through Nineveh

and Bagdad to that gulf, and she knew that any Russian ascendancy toward the Ægean or the Adriatic Sea would break up her Asiatic and Arabian plans more completely than shutting her out of her railroad outlet to the Persian Gulf had done.

These, then, are the reasons why there was an unending round of diplomatic maneuvering for position going on in the Balkans, and why Servia became an issue that threatened and finally broke the peace of the world. Sometimes she was the victim of these maneuverings; sometimes she was an active participant in them.

But, whatever her position and whatever her relation to the situation, she has always been an interesting little member of the family of nations, her people a lively race, her faith in her destiny a high one, her history replete with interest, and her customs and manners possessed of a charm that compels interest.

A GROWING AREA

As noted at the outset, one of the most interesting things about Servia is its smallness. That such a small nation could bring on the mightiest conflict that the world has seen since man first made war upon his fellow-man seems strange. Yet with all its smallness—no larger than Maine in area and no larger than New York city in population—it is only in the very recent past that it attained its present size. When it was a participant in the Balkan wars, it was only two-fifths as large as Pennsylvania in area and but little larger than Chicago in population. Starting into that war with 18,000 square miles of territory, it came out with 33,000 square miles; starting in with less than three million people, it came out with more than four million. And it came out with many of its dreams realized.

Considering that Servia is only a little more than a third of a century old as a member of the family of nations, and that only 37 years have elapsed since she escaped the blight of Turkish rule, she has made remarkable progress. When she became independent of Turkey she had few roads, for roads might be used to march over against the Turks, and Turkey wanted to keep every community isolated. Nor did she have many schools, for schools would give the Servian the power to read and write, and reading and writing are great aids when a people want to revolt against an oppressive rule.

We have no statistics as to the 15,000 square miles of territory taken from Turkey as a result of the Balkan wars, but for the 18,000 square miles that heretofore constituted Servia there are today more than 4,000 miles of highways. There were a few years ago nearly 1,500 public schools open and education was compulsory.

A HOME-STAYING PEOPLE

If one may judge from how closely they stay at home, it might be said that the Servians are a well-satisfied people, because they very seldom figure in the immigration statistics of any other country. And well they may be, for pauperism is unknown. The government will not allow any man to become an absolute pauper. There is a certain amount of property that the individual cannot alienate under any circumstances, and this is enough to insure him a roof for his head and food for his stomach throughout the year. The result is that there are no poor-houses in Servia and no paupers to demand them. A man may not alienate his cottage, his garden, his plow, his team of oxen, or as much land as he can plow with them in a day.

If Servia is a country without paupers, it is also a country without its idle rich, and also without an aristocracy. As some one has remarked, a land which has had a pig-driver for its ruler within a century cannot boast of its aristocracy; and for all that, Servia would not boast about it if there was one to boast about; for the Servians pride themselves on the democracy of spirit that makes King Peter the idol of his people and the people united in heart and purpose.

SERVIA'S LIBERAL CONSTITUTION

The constitution prescribes freedom of conscience, freedom of the press, the right of peaceful assemblage, and the right to inalienate property. The king

SKETCH MAP OF BULGARIA AND SERVIA

and his congress are co-powers in the making of the national laws. The congress has control over the appropriation of money and the levying of taxes, subject to the approval of the king. Every male citizen who pays three dollars taxes a year and who is above the age of 21 votes in the election of delegates to the congress.

It is the people and their characteristics, next to the international relations of Servia, that are of chief interest. The country is rugged and mountainous, and the people fit in perfectly with the landscape. They have all the virtues of the mountaineer; their wants are as few as their sorrows; they live largely under that communal system that produces a morally clean race, and eat those foods that produce strong bodies. Of meats, mutton is the chief food, and it is said that Servia raises more sheep per capita than any other country in the world. The chicken for pot-pie on feast days and the turkey and suckling pig for Christmas are not wanting. The national beverages are spring water and plum wine, although Germany in late years has taught the city dwellers the art of drinking beer.

FEW INDUSTRIES

Industries are few, far between, and primitive. Every home, almost, makes its clothes from home-grown wool and flax. The footgear consists of leather sandals strapped around the ankle and worn over wool stockings. In bad weather these wool stockings give place to leather ones, with the fleece on the inside. The women still wear a knife or dagger, a survival of Turkish times.

While in some parts of the country substantial farming progress has been made, for the most part the methods that prevailed in the United States a hundred years ago are characteristic of Servian agriculture today. Servia came to America for its principal crop, and later for the salvation of another of its important crops. In quantity and value Indian corn takes the lead, and the Servian makes it serve nearly every situation encountered in the economy of the farm—the meal he uses for his corn-cakes, which form a staple article of diet in every peasant home; the fodder for feeding his cattle; the grain he feeds to his pigs, for pig raising is a principal industry—so important, in fact, that one of Servia's wars with Austria is known in history as the pig war. Some years ago a disease deadly to vines was imported into Servia from France and Switzerland, and the epidemic was ended only by the importation of American vines and the establishment of schools of viticulture.

THEIR AGRICULTURAL AWAKENING

Under King Alexander, who was assassinated about a dozen years ago, a considerable impetus was given to agriculture in Servia by the importation from Germany of the rural coöperative credit association based on the Raiffeisen principle. This system assumes that while ten peasants acting as individuals may have no borrowing power at all, when they act in coöperation the property of all pledged for the debts of each member renders their credit good, and it has worked out that way in Servia. The peasants of a community go together, pool their resources, and the entire membership stands for the debt of each individual. The result is that they are able to borrow money at low rates of interest and on good terms as to time of repayment. Each member of the credit association has it in his power to veto any loan, and every member makes sure that the borrower is putting his loan to good use. The result has been that the careful peasant has not lacked for credit, and has been able to undertake expenditures that would have been impossible except for this system. The rural credit system of Servia is not dissimilar from that which has been proposed for the farmers of the United States.

The Servian peasant never brings himself to premature old age in the pursuit of the almighty dollar. He desires only a comfortable living, and regards his ease more highly than progress. He is much less thrifty than his neighbor, the Bulgar, much less given to war than his close friend, the Montenegrin, and much less a believer in educational progress than the Rumanian. He is given to sociability, however, and just as the rural ag-

Photo and copyright by International News Service

VOLUNTEERS ON THE WAY TO THE WAR BUREAU TO ENLIST: BELGRADE, SERVIA

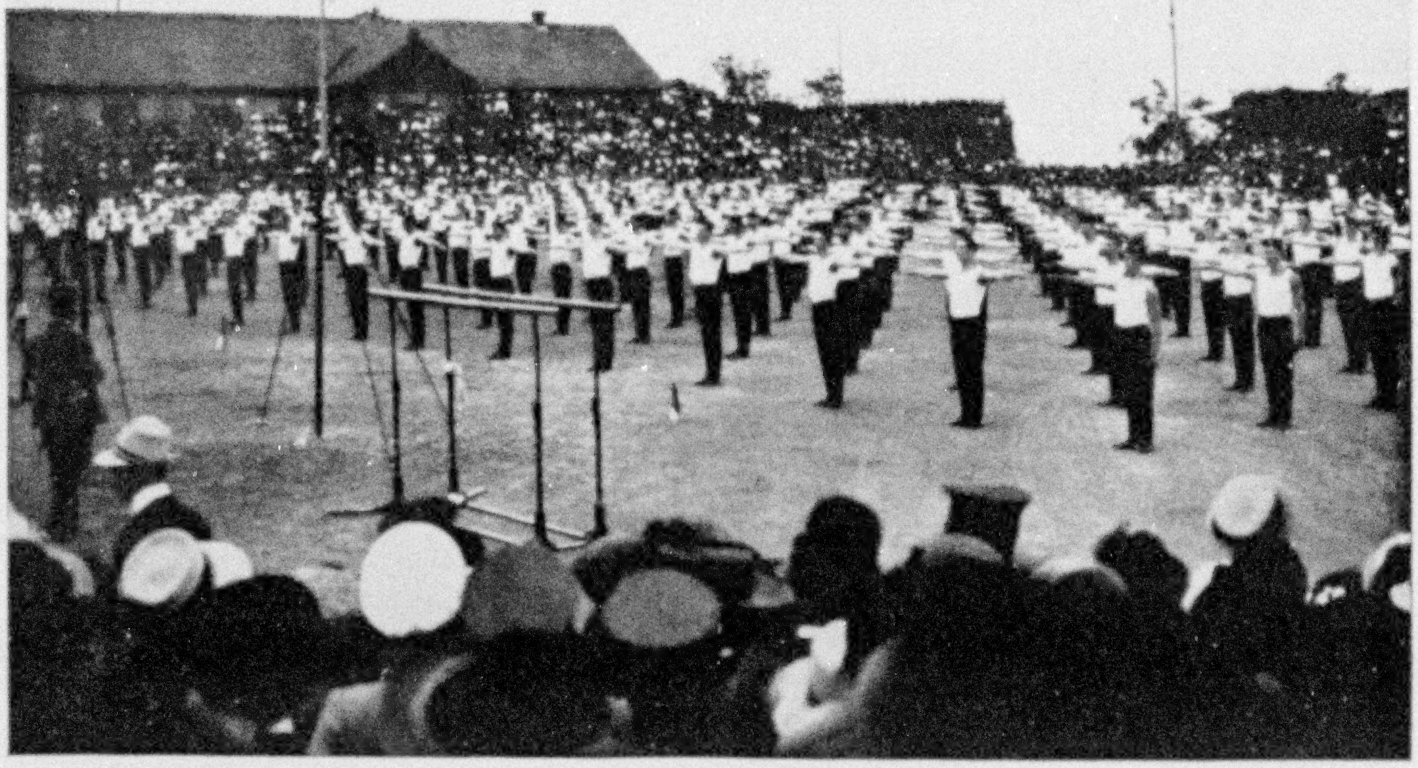


Photo by E. M. Newman

ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT: BELGRADE, SERVIA

Following Servia's rise to an independent nation, Belgrade made great progress; so much so that some travelers called it "a smaller but neater edition of Budapest," while others pronounced it almost worthy of the name it assumed, "Petit Paris." Many athletic tournaments have been held in the capital.

riculturist in our country in former times delighted to meet with his neighbors at the cross-roads post-office to discuss politics and neighborhood affairs, so the Servian peasant enjoys his evening at the village wine shop, where he goes to talk politics more than to drink; for be it said that the Servian takes to politics as naturally as the duck takes to water.

WHERE THE ELDERS RULE

While in recent years there has been a tendency to break away from the old form of communal life, one still sees many of the old-fashioned "Zadrugas" in every part of the country. These Zadrugas are family associations, which hold everything in common. The center of it is the large family house, with its great hearth, its community kitchen, and community dining-hall. Around this house are grouped a large number of huts called "Vayats." Here the several families of the community live, always going to the central house to eat and to spend their evenings. Sometimes the heads of the community are the grandfathers and grandmothers of its members; at other times they are selected by vote of all the members of the community. They become the controlling forces, and the men and women are allotted their duties by them.

In the matter of marriage, the Servians are among the world's greatest sticklers against the violation of the laws of consanguinity. Cousins never marry, and it is rather rare for a boy to select his bride even in the same village. He usually seeks her at least a day's

Photo by Erdelyi

A SERVIAN COUPLE FROM SERAJEVO

Pan-Servianism is a dream which is closer to the heart of the average Servian than pan-Slavism. He thinks that all of the Servian provinces, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, should be united as a Greater Servia. It has thus happened that many of the people of Serajevo have longed for the Bosnian capital to become a part of Servia.

XUM

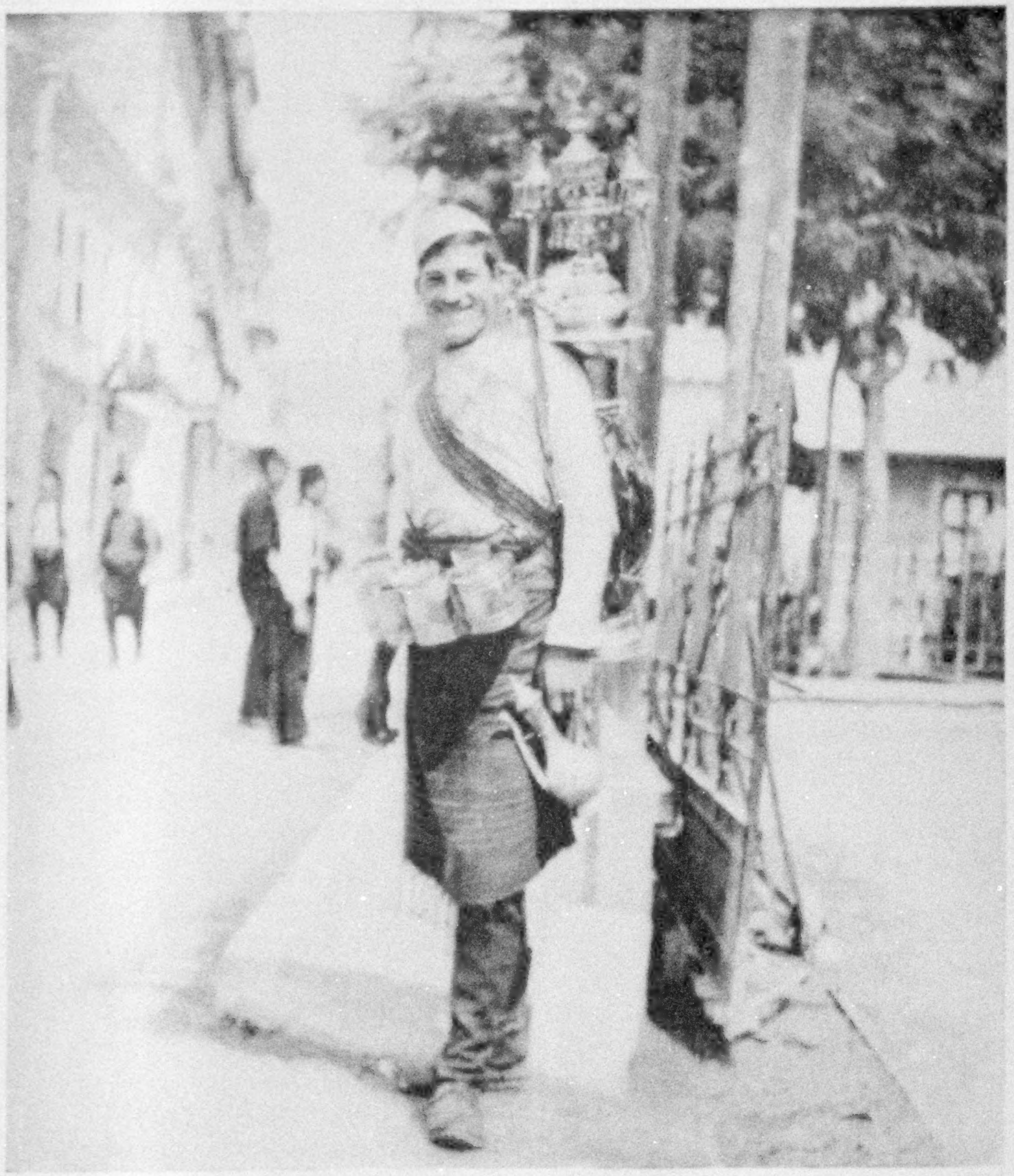


Photo by Kenneth McKenzie

LEMONADE SELLER: SERAJEVO, BOSNIA

It was in this quiet, easy-going town of the Near East and among such good-humored people that the match was set to the dynamite of international diplomacy and the greatest conflagration of human passion in the history of the race started on its raging course.

Photo by Blair Jaekel

FRUIT VENDERS AT A WAY STATION IN SERVIA

Some one has called Servia the poor man's paradise. It was, before the present war, a land without beggars, a land without work-houses, and at the same time without immoderately rich men. The people are frugal, simple-living, and intensely patriotic.

Photo by D. W. Iddings

NATIVE SERVIAN MARKET WOMEN

The peasant women of Servia are always ready to assist their country in time of war. Often the women form themselves into military companies and drill as a sort of home reserve.

journey or more from home. The steps toward bringing about a marriage are generally undertaken by a relative or friend, through whom the father seeking a bride for his son begins negotiations looking to a meeting of the young people. A Servian woman makes a good housewife. She prides herself upon her household linen, her jams, jellies and sweetmeats, and her daily meals.

AFFAIRS OF THE HEART

The marriage customs of the Servians are peculiar in other particulars. There are no bridesmaids at a wedding, but two godfathers, each of whom must buy the bride material for a silk dress. A man, called the "dever," acts in the capacity of best man. He carries a bouquet, wears much ludicrous regalia, including a white sash, and must be the constant attendant of the bride during the entire day of the wedding. The Servian bride is usually older than the groom, for in the average household the girls are kept from marrying as long as possible. Their aid in household affairs at home is too important to encourage them to matrimony. On the other hand, most of the young men in Servia marry before they are twenty.

Every European country has its na-

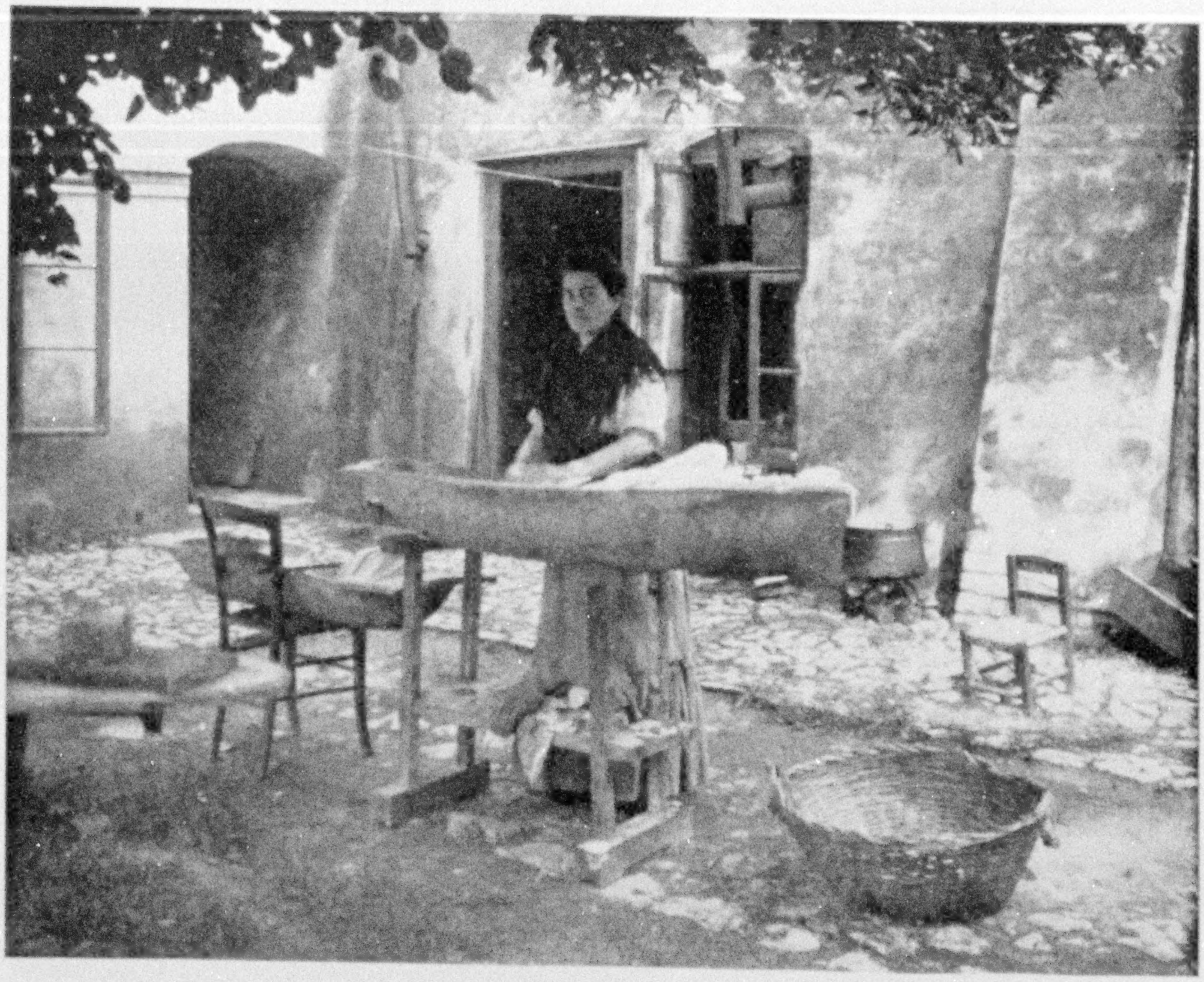


Photo by Nox McCain

A LAUNDRY TUB HEWN FROM A TREE TRUNK

The Servian peasants have very little money, so almost everything around them is home-made. The dovetail takes the place of the nail in most construction, and the Servian peasant never buys anything he can possibly make himself, or for which there is a home-made substitute.

tional dance, and perhaps one of the most peculiar is that of Servia. They call it the "kola." When we read a few months ago about tangoing on the beach and everywhere else our dances were but copying the Servian idea as to occasions for dances. It matters little to them what their surroundings, the kola is danced upon the least provocation. It may be in the streets of the city or it may be while attending their flocks in the fields. On the field of battle the soldiers dance it, and at every state ball the King leads it. The dance is nothing more than a huge serpentine formation of a group of dancers hand in hand, which seems to twist and turn in and out as the dancers keep step to a monotonous tune. None of these steps are more intricate than those of a lot of children playing "ring around the roses."

The Servians are hospitable, sympathetic, witty, and by nature full of merriment, song, and dancing. At the same time they are a deeply religious people. At all family festivals three toasts are drunk—the first to the glory of God, the second to the Holy Cross, and the third to the Holy Trinity—with invocations for blessings to "the men in all places."

SERVIA'S PRESENT PERIL

Servia is now suffering a terrific epidemic of typhus as a result of the herding together of the peasant classes in one portion of that riven country, and the great battle of the war, from a sanitary standpoint, is to find some method of completely controlling the spread of typhus-causing vermin. It probably represents a greater problem in concentration camps and trenches than any other dis-

Photo by Erdelyi

SERVIAN WOMEN IN GALA COSTUME

The women of Servia are devoted to their homes and will perform any amount of household drudgery for their own families. But a Servian woman will not take service in a strange home; neither is she to be fcund as a shop assistant or in any commercial position. The woman who wears a Paris gown to a ball this evening may often be found doing her own housework tomorrow.

ease that could come to them. The worst part of the situation is that the doctor and the nurse who volunteer for service in a typhus-eradication campaign in crowded camps accept great chances that they themselves will become infected, in spite of every precaution, for it requires the greatest care and the most remarkable series of measures imaginable to prevent the transmission of the vermin to the clothes of those in attendance upon the sick. They must be garbed from head to foot in impervious sacking, must wear rubber gloves, and must smear mercurial ointment on the wrists. A single one of the hundreds of parasites often found on the patients and their clothes, coming into contact with the skin of the doctor or nurse, would communicate the disease.

Typhus is not as different in its symptons from typhoid, in its early stages, as

Photo by F. J. Koch

THE WORKING WOMEN OF SERVIA

The Servian peasant woman scorns to be idle. When she is not engaged with household duties she is assisting in the field or going to market. In their community life one woman is elected head of the feminine side of the house, and all of the other female members of the community must come to her to have their work laid out for them.

Photo by D. W. Iddings

THE MARKET: BELGRADE, SERVIA

"Fifty francs will purchase in Servia a plot of land that will keep a man going for the rest of his natural life. . . . Servia is an agricultural El Dorado, and if the untutored peasant can now make a living with antediluvian methods, what might not be accomplished with capital and machinery?"—Dr. Windt.

it is in the method of its causation. Where typhoid is caused by a germ that previously inhabited the intestinal tract of some typhoid patient, swallowed with food or drink, typhus is produced by a germ pumped out of the body of a typhus patient by the blood-sucking vermin, and then carried by the insect to the prospective victim and injected into his blood. In the earlier stages the diseases are rather closely allied in their symptology, so much so that in sporadic outbreaks typhus has been diagnosed as typhoid. But the crisis comes in eight days in typhus as against twenty-one days in typhoid. After that period the typhus patient dies quickly or recovers rapidly.

So serious has the condition become in Servia that Major General Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, has been offered the post of adviser on world sanitation in general and Servian typhus work in particular, with a liberal salary and a pension for himself and his widow in case of incapacitation or death, his distinguished achievement at Panama stamping him as a world's authority, not only in the critical knowledge of sanitation, but in actual carrying out of campaigns against epidemics.

SERVIA'S HISTORY IN BRIEF

Ethnologically the Servians are Slavs, while linguistically they are related to the Croats. History's earliest glimpse of them showed them an agricultural people living in Galicia. In the sixth century they moved southward to the Black Sea, and later into the northwestern corner of the Balkan Peninsula. It was not until 1804, however, that modern Servia had its inception. The population rose *en*

Photo by F. J. Koch

A HAPPY PEASANT MAID

Every Servian woman, whether princess or peasant, is a needleworker. There is an association of carpet weavers known as the "Pirot Carpet Zadruga." All of its members are women. It was founded in 1902 and is managed by a council of seven women and two committees of five members each. One of these committees has supervision of the work, and the other values the carpets after their completion. The output of this organization has been awarded several grand prizes in different European exhibitions.

masse and elected "Black George" the national leader. He was a pig-driver who could not write his name, it is said; yet by 1807 he had paved the way to Turkish recognition of the autonomy of Servia. During the Napoleonic wars, while Russia's attention was called to western fields, Turkey again invaded Servia and banished most of her leading men. In 1815 a new insurrection broke out, and two years later the Servians had regained their autonomy, which was confirmed by the Treaty of Adrianople between Turkey and Russia in 1829. Since that time Servia has had a somewhat eventful career. She was bitterly disappointed in the failure of the Congress of Berlin to consolidate Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, and the *sanjak* (territory) of Novibazar. This disappointment led to a temporary breaking of her friendship with Russia and the establishment of a new one with Austria-Hungary. When Bulgaria took over eastern Rumelia, Servia, in order to get a compensating territory, waged a war on Bulgaria, which was stopped by the interposition of Austria-Hungary. In 1908, following the Young Turks' Revolution, Austria-Hungary formally annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina; whereupon Servia and Montenegro prepared to go to war with her as a result. The big Powers threw their influence on the side of peace, and the irrepressible conflict that broke out in 1914 was staved off six years.

They're bound to have plenty

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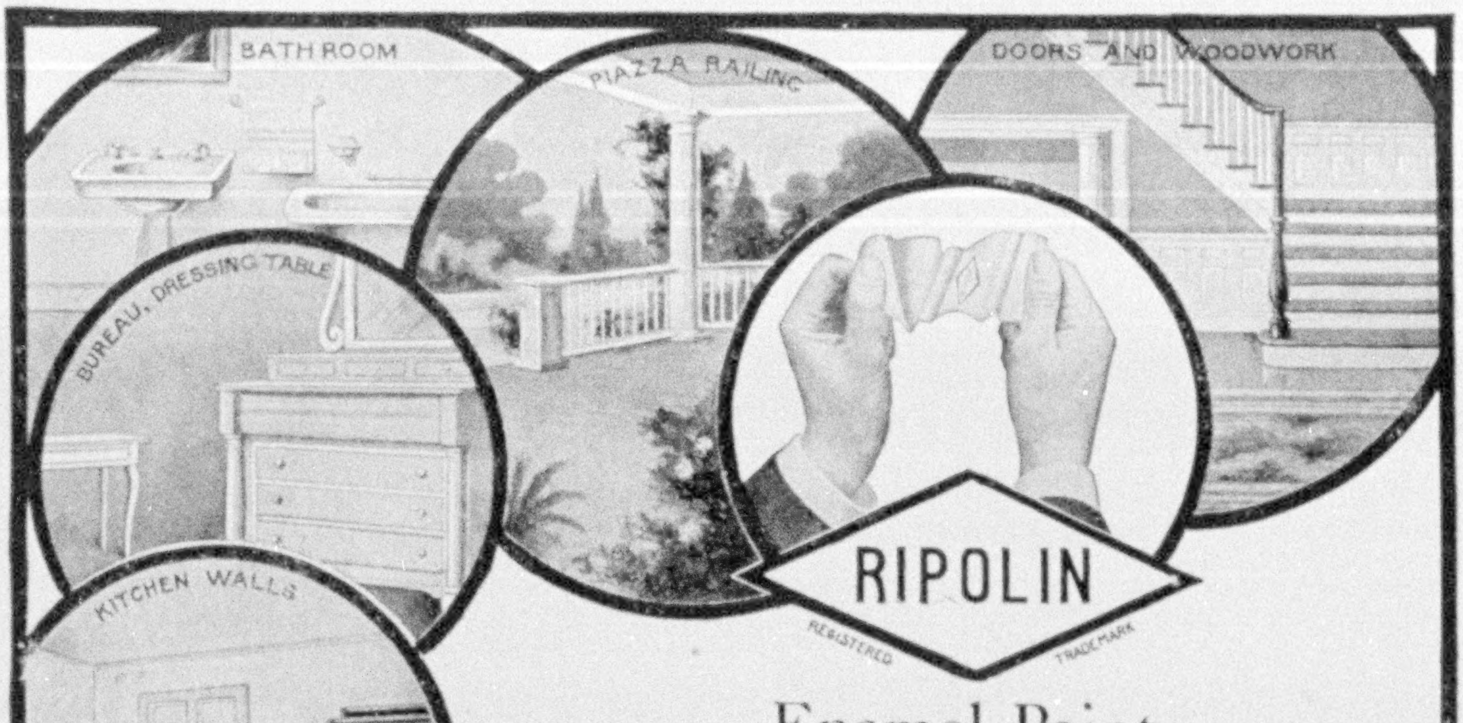

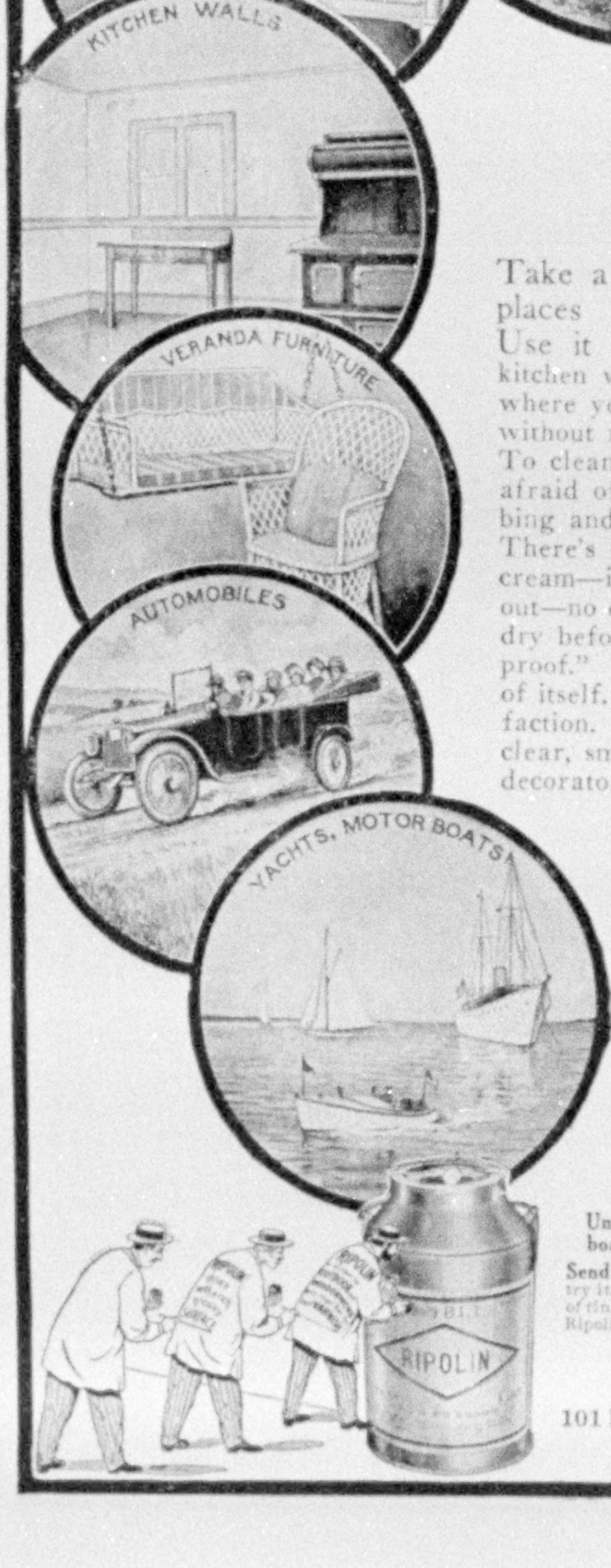

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That brilliant high gloss finish is unexcelled for the kitchen, pantry or wherever a glass-like surface is desired. Then again, for halls, reception rooms, libraries—wherever the softer effects are preferred—RIPOLIN is obtainable in a beautiful eggshell finish, or even an absolutely flat finish. Any desired tint can be obtained by mixing pure color ground in Japan with white RIPOLIN—a buff or light green shade is excellent for kitchen walls.

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Europe has the advantage in population, with more than four times as many people as the United States in the number of large cities, with two and a half times as many cities of over 100,000 population.

Yet the United States, a comparatively young country, has outstripped Europe in the diffusion of civilization, because of its wonderfully greater means of communication between all parts of its area. The United States not only excels in transportation facilities, but it has nearly three times as many telephones as Europe, or about eleven times as many in relation to population.

By the completion of the Transcontinental Line we now talk from one end of this country to the other, while in Europe the longest conversation is no farther than from New York to Atlanta, and even that depends on the imperfect co-operation of unrelated systems.

Europe, with twenty-five countries and many different languages, serves as an illuminating contrast to the United States, with one language and a homogeneous people, despite the fact that our population has been derived from all parts of the world.

During the last forty years the steadily extending lines of the Bell System have contributed in no small measure to this amalgamating of different races. The latest achievement—the linking of coast to coast—has given greater force to the national motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

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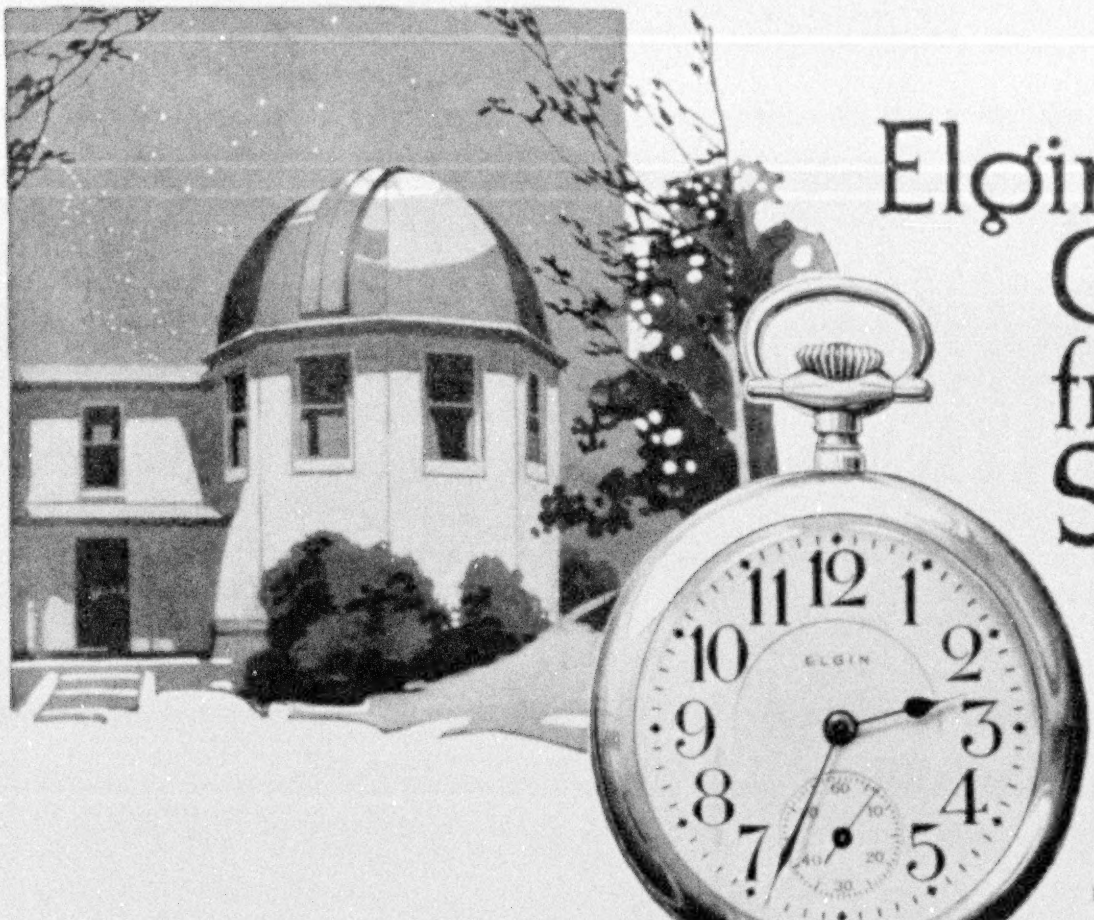

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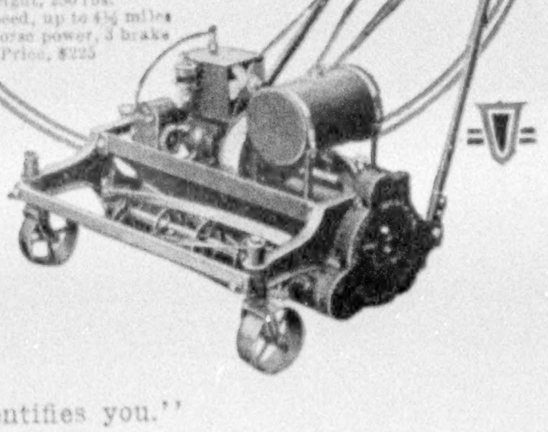

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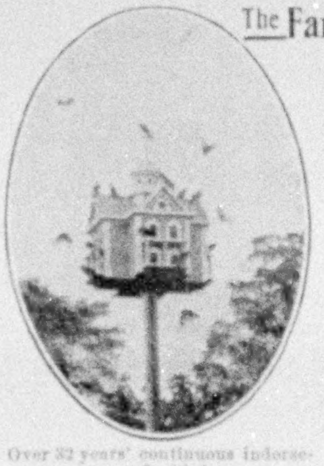

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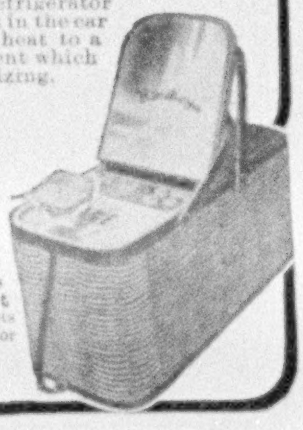

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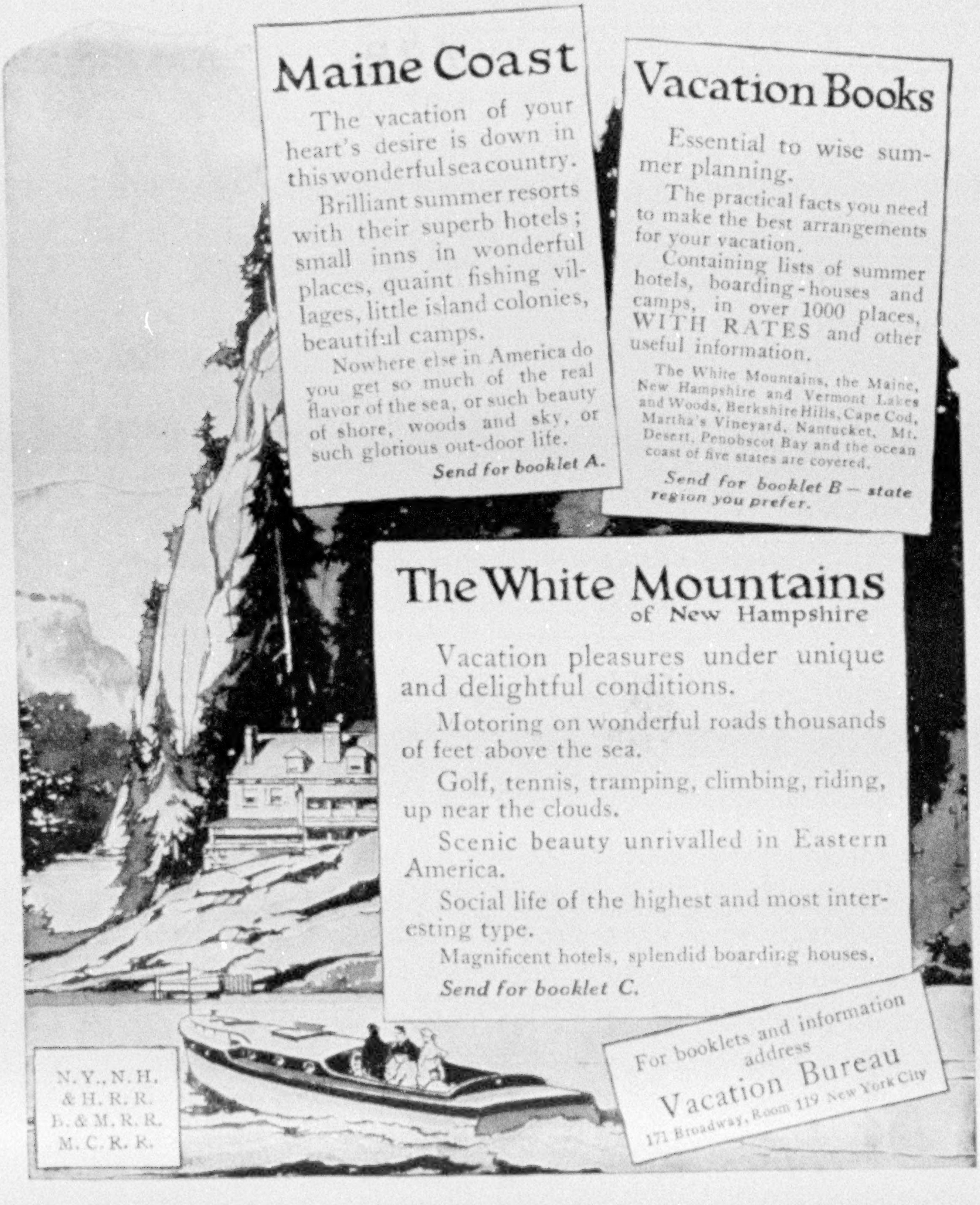

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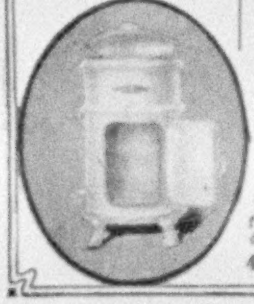

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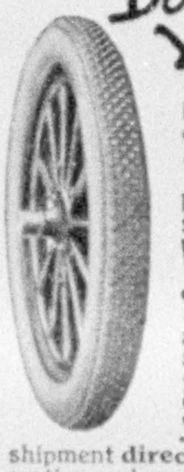

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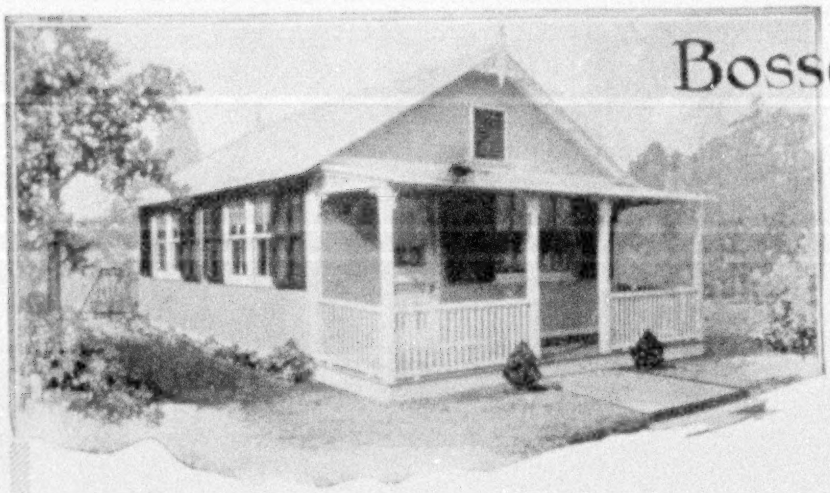

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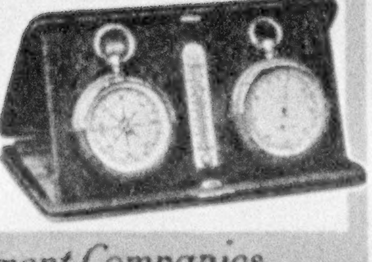

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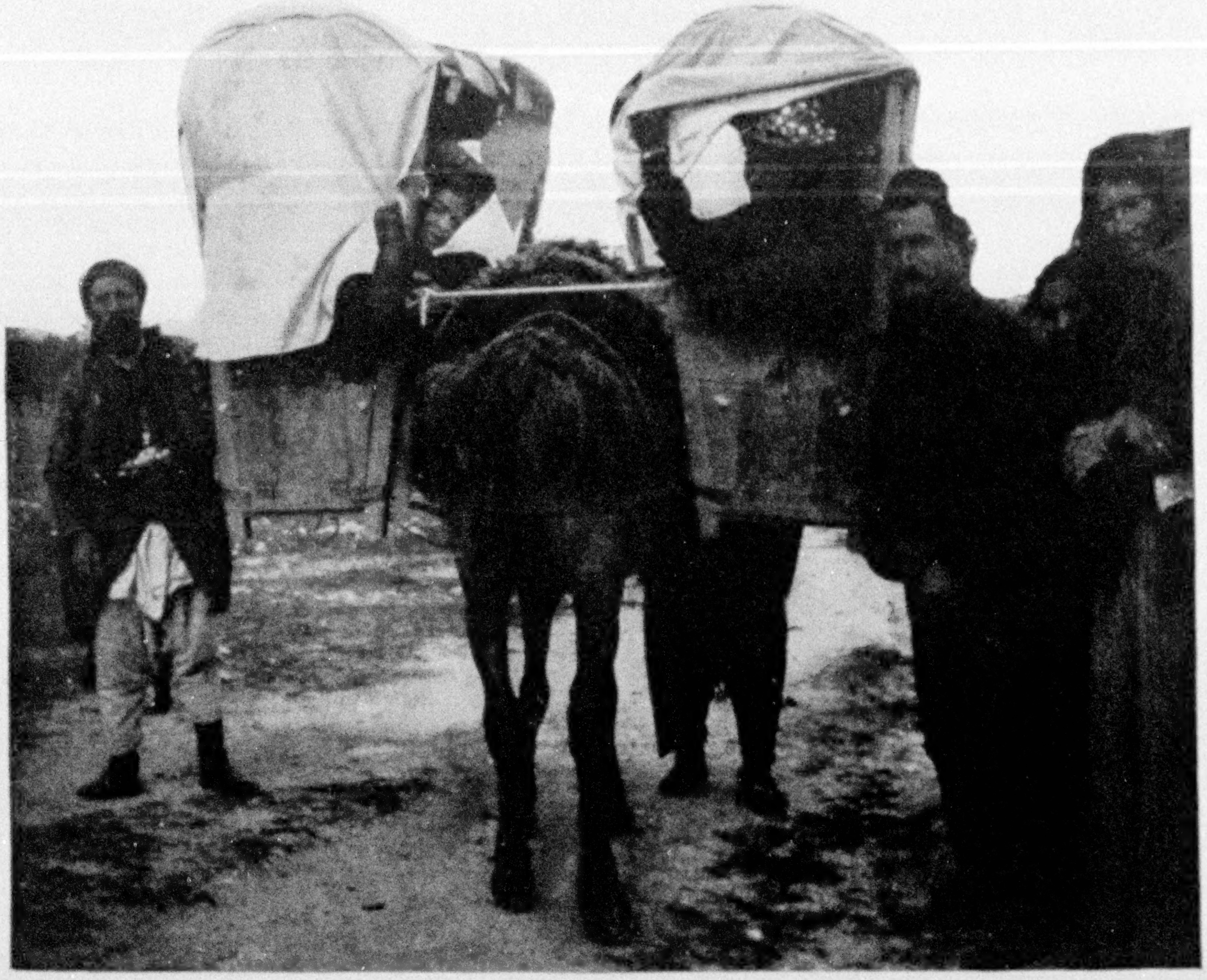

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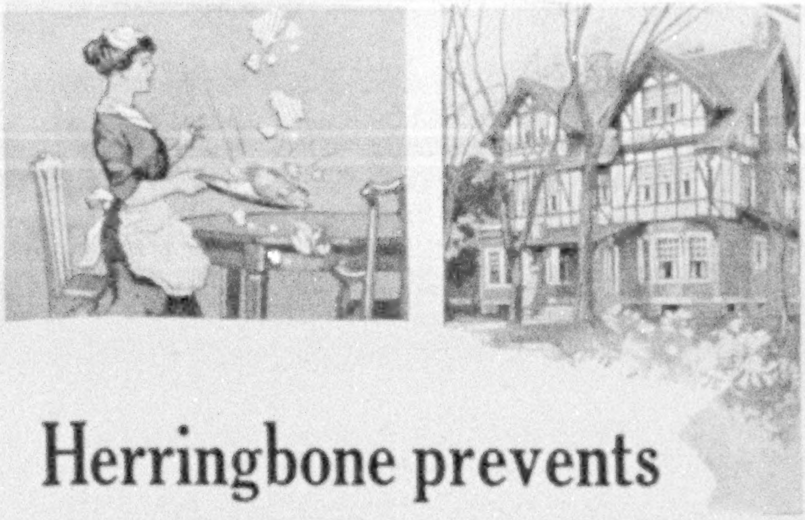

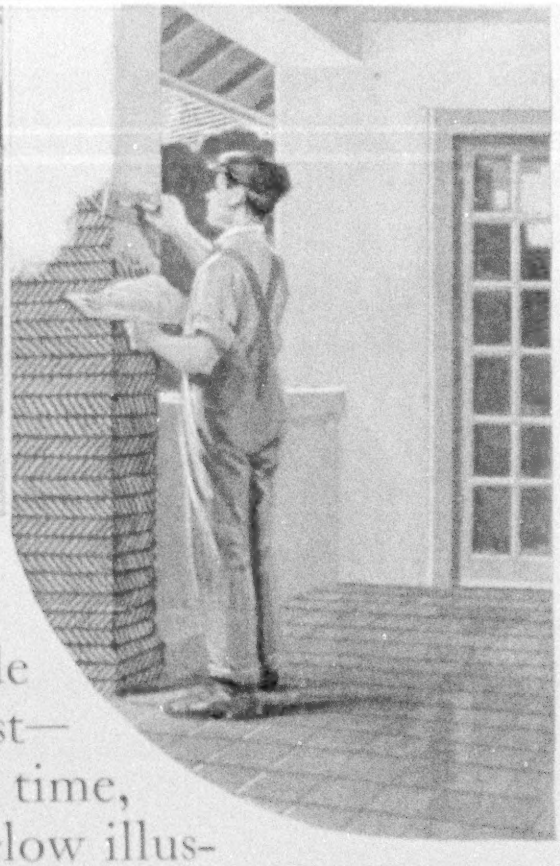

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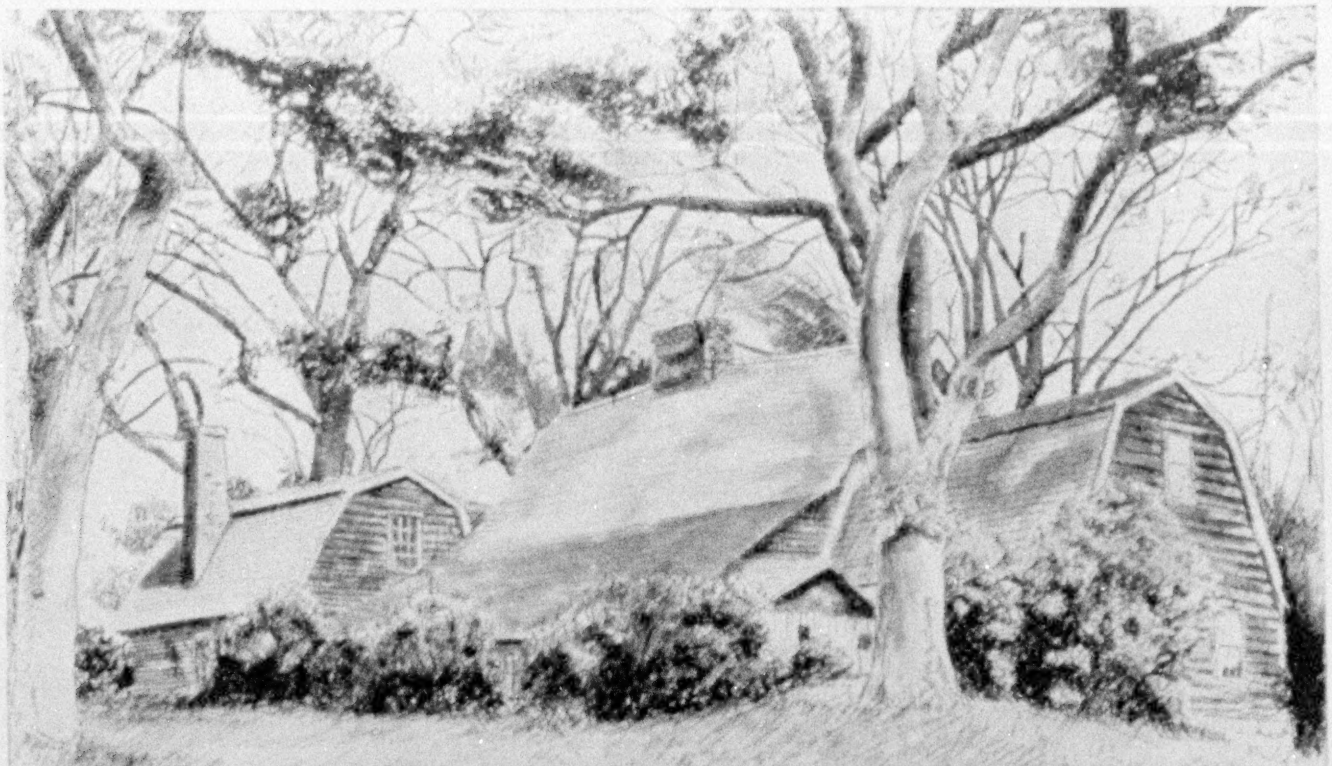

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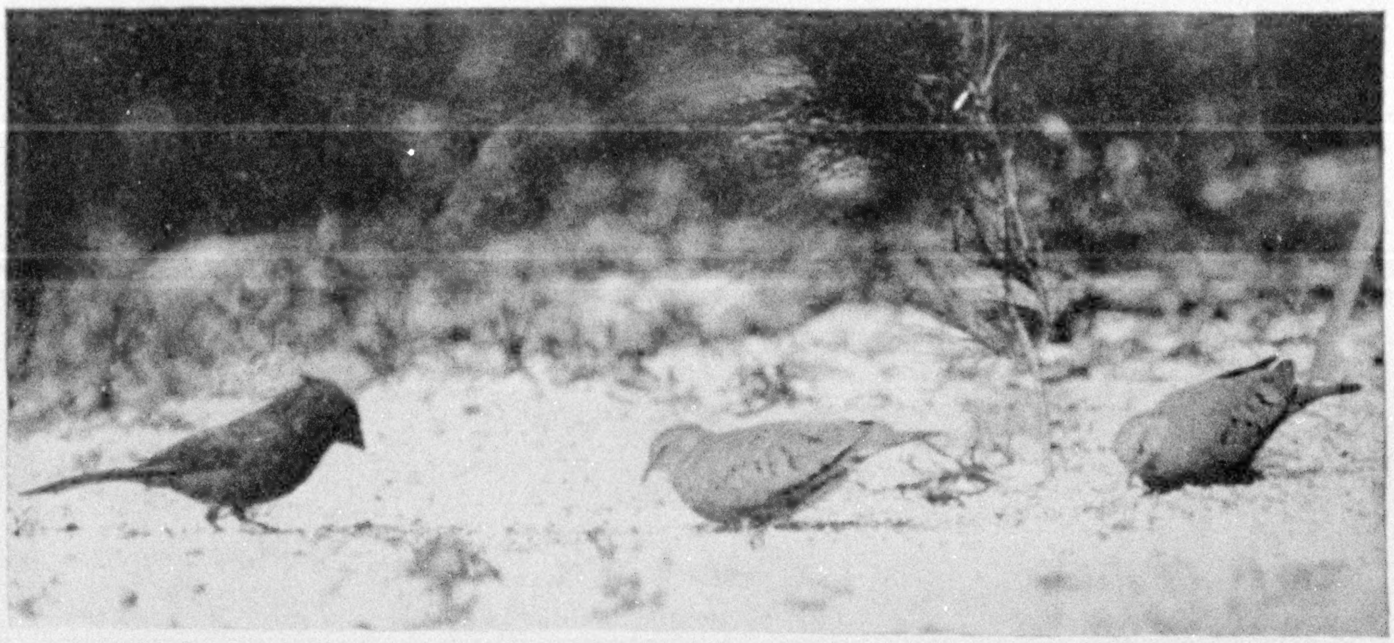

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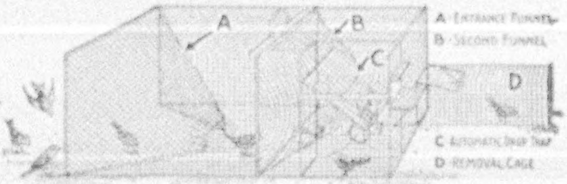

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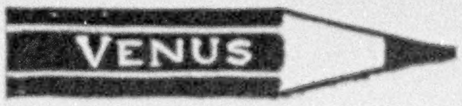

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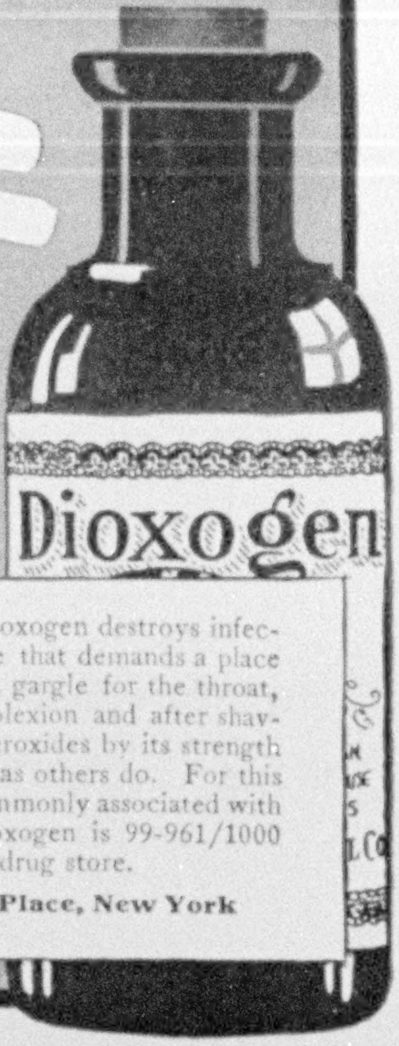

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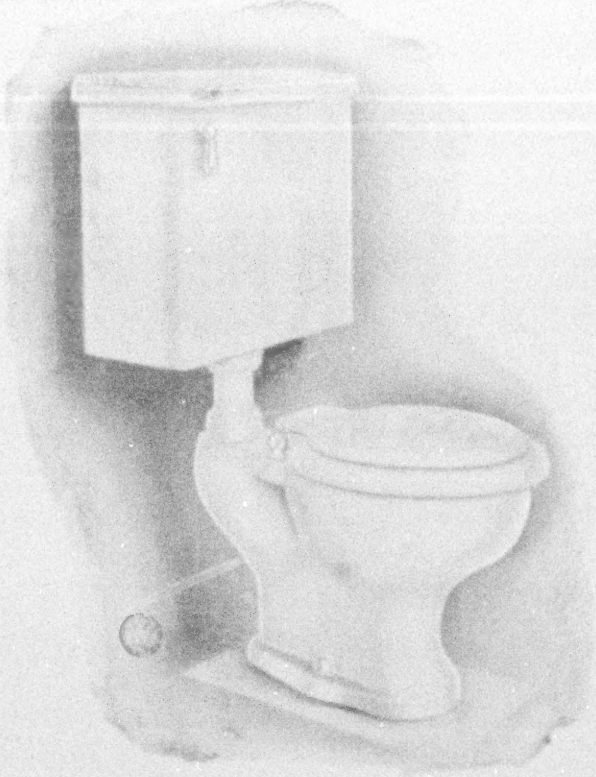

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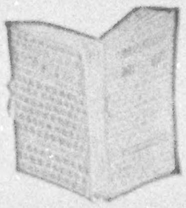

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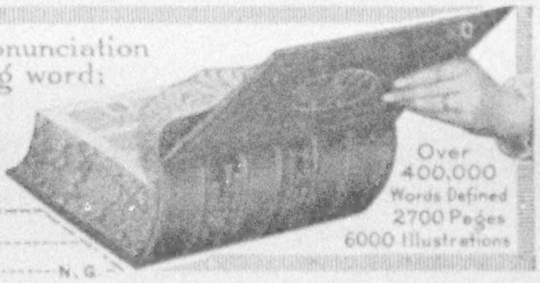

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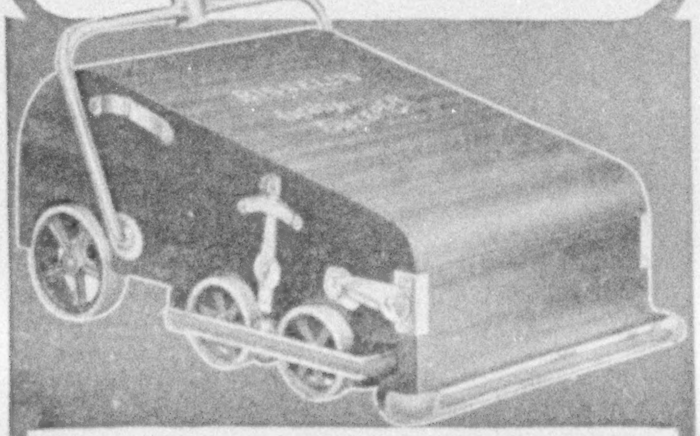

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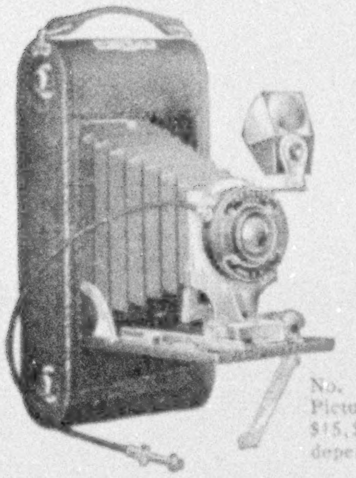

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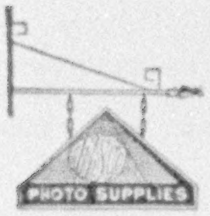

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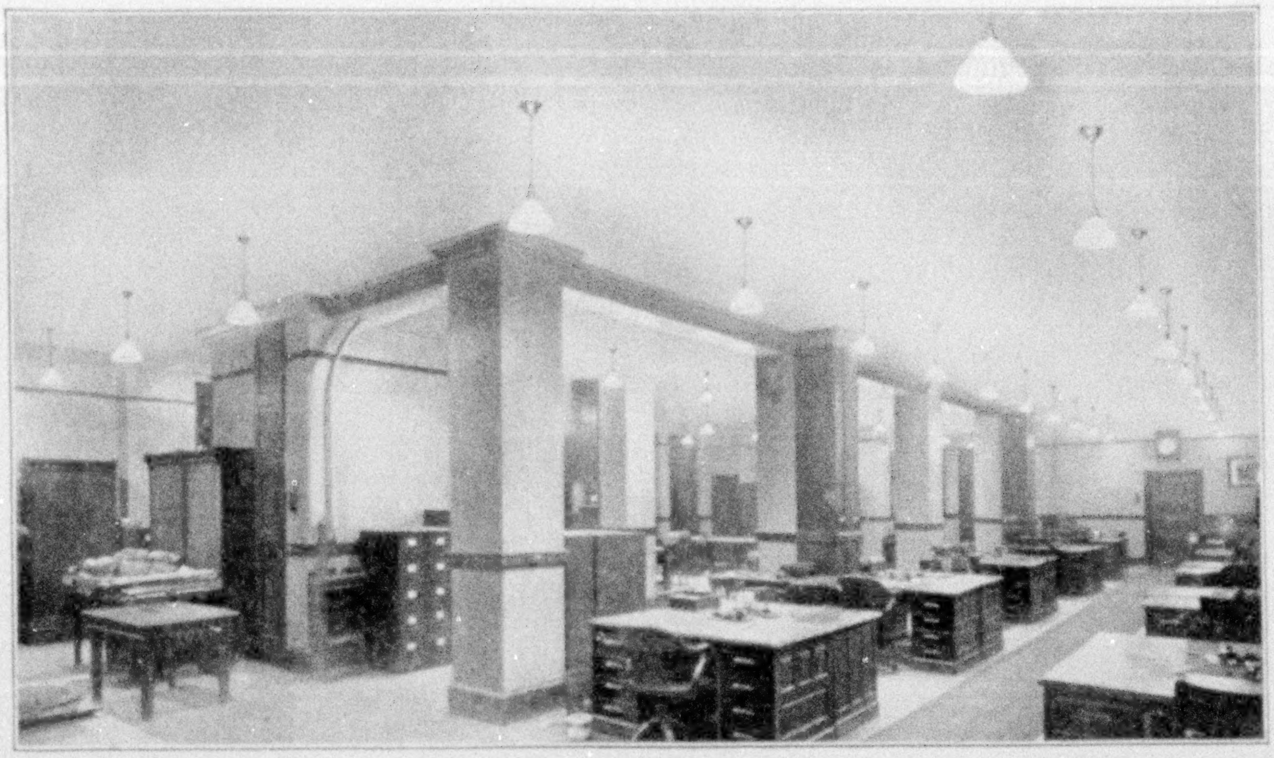

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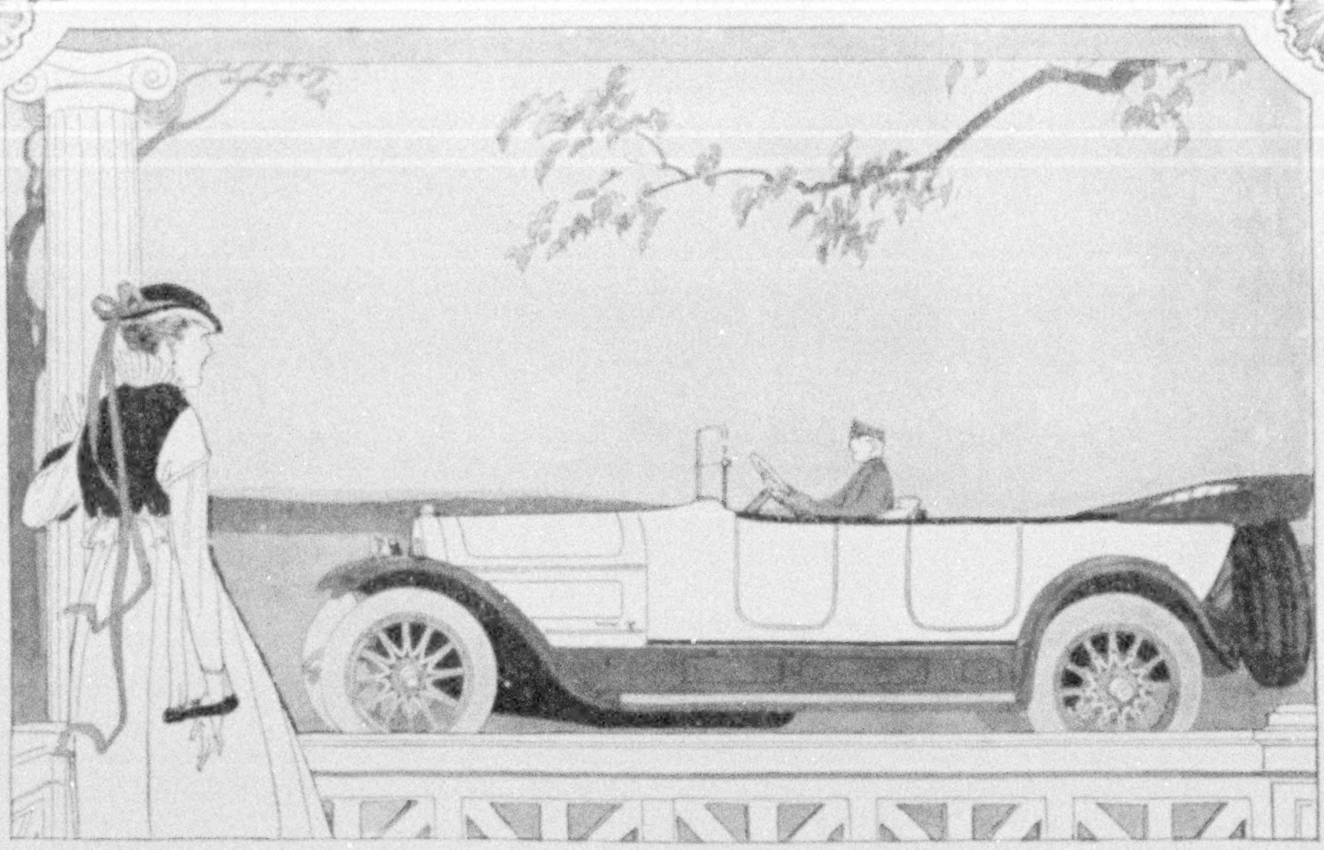

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